BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES.—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1842. No. 8667

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. J. LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 13th Sept. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS.

FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected, and also a list of the HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS OF WAR with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth. Price Rs. 6.

Courier Office, 13th Sept. 1842.



FOR CALCUTTA AND MADRAS, CALLING AT THE MALABAR COAST AND AT COLOMBO—The Barque *Stalkart*, of 560 Tons, Captain DIXON, will have early despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 13th September 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Perozeboye*, widow of the late *Shapoorjee Framjee*, deceased, may be granted to *Eduljee Shapoorjee*, the Executor named in and appointed by the said Will; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 12th day of September 1842.

ACTON S. ARYTON,
Proctor.

અરજ • બબર

મરનાર • બાઇ • પીરોજબાઇ • તે • મરનાર • શા પુરજી • ફરામજી • વીઢવા • તેનાં • ઉલાં • વીલ • અથવા • વશીએતનાંમાંનો • અખતીઆર • લેવા • શાહ • શ્રી • ચુમબજી • જુદીઉદર • ચુપરીમ ઉોરટમો • એદલજી • શાપુરજી • તેનું • એજ • વીલ માં • નામ • લખીને • વકીલ • ઠેરવેએાઇ • તે • અરજ • ઉરછે • જે • મહને • મલે—એ • વાશતે • શરવે • લો ઉો • જેઉોઇ • હેના • બાબશતા • હોમે • તેનાંએાને અરજ • ચાએ—તારીખ ૧૨ મી • સપટેમબર ૧૮૪૨ •

આઉતન—એશ—એરીતન • વકીલ

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of *John Stewart Esq.* in the Firm of *Forbes and Co.* at Bombay will cease on the 31st July next.

(Signed) CHARLES FORBES.
(Signed) JOHN STEWART.

London, 31st March 1842.

With reference to the above notice, the interest and responsibility of *Mr. John Stewart* in our Firm, terminated on the 31st July last.

FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 9th September 1842.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves as Merchants and Agents under the style of *Purrier and Co.*

EDWARD PURRIER.
CHARLES AUGUSTUS CANTOR.

Calcutta, 20th August 1842.

BLACKWELL AND CO.'S ESTATE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Firm of *Blackwell and Co.* are again reminded that unless the amount of their Debts are paid to *H. F. Owen Esquire*, the Managing Trustee on or before the 22nd day of September Instant, their Debts after that period will be advertized in the public Newspapers and sold by Public Auction.—Dated this 13th day of September 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.

ON Sale Bills at 30 days Sight in convenient sets, drawn by the Bank of Ceylon on the Directors, London, apply to

WM. &. THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
Agents for the Bank of Ceylon.

Rampart Row, 13th September 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned *Allsopp's* and *Bass'* Pale Ale, at Rs. 80 per Hhd.—Cash.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—*Bills of Exchange*, drawn by the Right Honorable the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 day's sight, in sets of £ 300, £ 200, £ 100 and £ 50 each. Exchange at 1st. 11¼d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO. *Agents Ceylon Govt.*

Nesbit Row, 13th September 1842.

WANTED for a Ship, a CHIEF MATE who has been employed in the Country Trade, and has a knowledge of the Native language, who also bears an unexceptionable character—Apply to

FRITH & CO.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1842.

SILVER PLATE, PLATED GOODS, JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, respectfully announce that they have established Correspondents in this country, through whom may be obtained, direct from England, Services of Plate, &c., suited to this climate, to be paid for on arrival out. A pamphlet is published for distribution, containing detailed lists of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Teaand Coffee Services, and the different Articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches; it will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents,

MESSRS. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*;
MESSRS. PARRY & Co. Merchants, *Madras*;
MESSRS. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*;
MESSRS. FERGUSSON BROTHERS & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*;
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

The Pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above-named Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF SIMPSON'S SADDLERY, WITHOUT RESERVE.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 14th Sept. 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Auction, (*without reserve*), to close the account, the following articles by the above well known maker, viz. Gentlemen's Somerset and Racing Saddles, Double Bridles, Head Stalls, Stable Collars with Black Chains, Running Martingales, sets of Curry Combs and Brushes, Gig and Carriage Reins, Chamois and Calf Skins, plated Spurs, Carriage, Gig, Jockey and Dog's Whips, also a few sets of very best black and Brass mounted Stanhope Harness.

ALSO FROM WILSON'S
Best Elastic Spring Saddles, Saddle Cloths, Bridles, Martingales, Surcingles, &c. &c.

PEAT'S SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received per "*Rajasthan*" for sale on Commission, the following articles by the above well known Maker, viz. Ladies and Gentlemen's Racing Saddles and Bridles, Martingales, Patent Saddle Cloths, Spare Chifney and Pelham Bits, &c.

FOR SALE.—Two powerful Ponies and a Grey Saddle Horse.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE.—A neat Roomy Chariot in good order with a pair of strong Horses and Harness. The whole in good condition.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale a first rate *McCabe's* Lady's Gold Watch made to order, with handsome Chain hooks &c. complete.—Price 700 Rs.

Also several Chains, Brooches, Rings, Lockets, and various articles of Jewellery.

SHAWLS.

A Few choice China Crape Shawls, likewise Delhi Scarfs richly worked, have been received by Messrs. R. FRITH AND Co. for Sale on Commission.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, the following Guns and Pistols from *H. Fatham*, viz:—

A best double Barrelled Detonating Gun, very neatly finished fitted up in Case ..... Price Rs. 410
1 Ditto Ditto with back actioned locks fitted in case complete ..... Rs. 350
1 Pair Short Detonating Holster Pistols with Swivel rods, bolt locks, in a case complete. Rs. 135
1 Pair ditto ditto ..... „ 150
1 Neat double barrelled Pistol in a Mahogany case ..... Rs. 150
1 Pair Flint Holster Pistols ..... „ 75

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 27th Inst., Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale the neat and modern Household Furniture &c. of the Revd. Dr. *Stephenson*, the same consists of the usual assortment in a neatly furnished house. Further particulars will appear hereafter.

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG and very large Newfoundland retriever dog, just landed—Price moderate.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

INDIAN LITHOGRAPHY.

A BEAUTIFUL Map of the Portuguese settlement of GOA, with its dependent provinces and the adjacent districts, has been published at the ORIENTAL LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS CALCUTTA. Its scale is two miles to an inch. It contains a valuable Statistical Table in English and in Portuguese. To all persons wishing to encourage the productions of the INDIAN PRESS, as well as to those interested in Goa and the neighbouring places, and also to persons sailing along that coast this map will prove an acquisition. Its cheapness is also a recommendation.

Varnished and mounted Rs. 12, Sheet cold. Rs. 7.
Copies may be had at VIEGAS' *Library*.

REWARD.

A CARPET Bag having the initials W. D. on the leather at the bottom—the bag is supposed to have been left on board the *Berenice* by a Passenger to whom alone its contents are of any value—consisting almost exclusively of Private Letters and Memoranda—Whoever brings the same to the Courier Office, will receive a *Reward of Twenty Rupees*—and no questions asked.

JOINT STOCK BANKING IN BOMBAY.

THIS DAY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

A LETTER

Addressed to the Shareholders in the

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

BY ARISTIDES.

Price One Rupee.

TO be had of JAMES NICOLL, Publisher of the *Bombay Times*.

September 13, 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co's 5th Bombay Minor Lottery on (62) Tickets of the Seventy first Madras Government Lottery; consisting of 250 Chances at Company's Rupees 31 per chance, half 15½.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	15	Tickets	Co's. Rs.	1650
1	Do.. of ..	8	do	..	880
1	Do.. of ..	5	do	..	550
1	Do.. of ..	3	do	..	330
4	Do.. of 1 Ticket each	4	do	..	440
10	Do.. of ½ do	5	do	..	550
24	Do.. of ¼ do	6	do	..	660
48	Do.. of ⅛ do	6	do	..	660
160	Do.. of 1-16 do	10	do	..	1100
250		Tickets 62		Co.'s Rs.	6820

CONDITIONS.

There will be two Drawings. The first day's drawing will take place, at any public place or our office, positively on Wednesday the 21st September 1842, when 100 Tickets will be drawn, and 150 Tickets on the 2d or last day's Drawing, which will take place on Friday the 30th September 1842, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

The result of both days drawing will be published in the newspapers, for the information of Subscribers.

The Prizes of the Tickets will be delivered immediately after the conclusion of each Drawing, on presenting their Prize Tickets.

The capital prize of fifteen Tickets will be put into the Wheel on the last or 2nd day's Drawing. The Projectors reserve to themselves the power of increasing the price of their Tickets.

The Tickets will be ready for sale on Monday the 1st August 1842, and no Tickets will be delivered until paid for. The sale of the Tickets will be closed an hour before each day's drawings.

Application for Tickets to be made at the office of the Projectors, opposite to the General Post Office.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO.
Projectors.

Bombay Minor Lottery Office, 12th Sept. 1842.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY

of 1843, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission*]

2,000, or all prizes !!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme !

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Services of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	200	Tickets
1	ditto	100	ditto
1	ditto	50	ditto
1	ditto	25	ditto
1	ditto	12	ditto
1	ditto	6	ditto
1	ditto	3	ditto
1	ditto	2	ditto
10	ditto of 1 Ticket each..	10	ditto
20	ditto of ½ ditto.....	10	ditto
40	ditto of ¼ ditto.....	10	ditto
80	ditto of ⅛ ditto.....	10	ditto
160	ditto of 1/16 ditto.....	10	ditto
320	ditto of 1/32 ditto.....	10	ditto
1362	ditto of 1/64 ditto.....	22	ditto
2,000	Prizes or Chances.	480	Tickets

Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme.* — 100 ditto

Total ..... 580 Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket*, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, loss Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings* [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserved to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

United Service and General Mofussil Agents,
No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA:

provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c., and either short or long dates.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application with equal promptitude and fidelity.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 6th Sept. 1842.

The annual Artillery Practice at the several stations of the Army, will take place during the ensuing season under detailed instructions which will be issued by the commandant of artillery.

The detail of Golundauze at Maligaum will march with its Field ordnance and ammunition complete, so as to arrive at Ahmednuggur before the 15th November at the conclusion of the practice, a relieving detail of Golundauze will be sent from Battn. Head Quarters to Maligaum of the strength established for that post.

The artillery practice will commence at Ahmednuggur, Poona and Sattara on the 15th November; at Mhow, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Deesa on the 1st December; at Aden and Kurrachee at such time as the commanding officers of artillery in communication with the officers commanding at those stations respectively may find convenient.

The detachments of artillery at Surat and Rajcote will not be required to practice during the approaching season.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major W. Snee, from 2d September to 30th September to proceed to the Sea Coast on medical certificate.

Adj. Genl's Office, Bombay, 8th Sept. 1842.

Ensign R. Billamore, lately arrived from England is attached to do duty with the 2d Grenadier regiment native infantry, until further orders and directed to join

Head Quarters, Poona, 9th Sept. 1842.

The following medical arrangements are ordered to take place.

Assistant surgeons T. J. Young and J. C. Trestrail, are directed to proceed to Ahmedabad for general duty under the superintending surgeon N. W. D. Guzerat.

Assistant surgeons M. Style, W. J. Stuart and K. J. Russell, are directed to proceed to Kurrachee by the earliest opportunity, for general duty under the superintending surgeons of the Scinde Field Force, and will report themselves without delay at the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Bombay, in order that a passage to that Port may be provided for them.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence

Lieutenant colonel M. Soppitt, 1st Bombay European regiment, from 18th Sept. to 3d Oct. To proceed to the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant colonel N. Treasure, 11th regiment native infantry, from 1st Sept. to 30th Sept. In extension to remain at Sattara on medical certificate.

Ensign G. A. F. Nichol, 22d Regiment native infantry, from 1st Sept. to 30th Sept. In extension to remain at Nasik on medical certificate.

Adjt. Genl's Office, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council has been pleased to admit Margaret Maw, widow of the late acting sub-conductor A. Maw, of the Ordnance Dept. to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, on the pension allowed to the widow of a serjeant of artillery from the 4th day of June 1842, the date of her husband's decease.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council has been pleased to Pension Private Edward Hancock, of the 1st Bombay European regiment on one shilling per diem agreeably to Section II Art 22 of the code of military regulations, with permission to receive his stipend in Europe.

Mr. W. Haughton, cadet for the infantry lately arrived from England, is attached to do duty with the 19th regiment native infantry until further orders and directed to join.

By order of His Excy. the Commander in Chief.
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

No. 213. Agreeably to instructions received from the hon'ble the court of directors, an addition of one or a tenth lieutenant will be made to the establishment of each regiment of native infantry, at all the presidencies, date of rank the 16th July 1842.

A corresponding addition will be made to the European infantry regiments in the same rank, that is, of two lieutenants to each regiment.

Fort William, 26th August 1842.—No. 214. The hon'ble the president in council, in communication with the right honorable the governor general, having had under his consideration the question of uniformity as regards the ordnance of equipments of the artillery regiments of the three presidencies, particularly with reference to the pattern of field carriages recommended by the special board of artillery officers of the three presidencies assembled at Calcutta in the years 1836, 1837 and 1838, and having also perused the several reports relative to the merits of the field carriages in use with the Bengal and Bombay detachments of artillery employed during the late Campaign in Affghanistan, has been pleased to resolve that for the future the royal pattern black trail carriage as at present in use with the Bengal artillery, shall be considered as the established pattern field carriage for the three presidencies, together with the limbers and ammunition carriage attached. The O. P. Bengal store cart without limber being fixed as the pattern for forge and store carts with batteries approved as testers of the several carriages, as per margin, with limbers complete, carefully fitted up with ammunition and stores, will be sent from Calcutta by the earliest opportunity to the arsenals of Madras and Bombay, as a guide in the preparation of future supplies and the military board at Calcutta will be directed to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect this part of the arrangement.

One 9-pounder gun field carriage with limber and ammunition waggon complete.
One 6-pounder gun field carriage with limber and ammunition waggon complete.
One 24-pounder howitzer field carriage with limber and ammunition waggon complete.
One 12-pounder howitzer field carriage with limber and ammunition waggon complete.
One forge cart complete.
One store cart complete.

It is to be clearly understood that this regulation will have prospective effect only, and the carriages at present in use or in store are not in consequence to be thrown out of use, until worn out and condemned in the usual manner.

No. 215. Brevet major James Bedford, of the 2d European regiment, and deputy surveyor general, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the pension of a colonel, in conformity with the regulations of the 9th December 1837. Brevet major Bedford's retirement will take effect from the 1st January next, or at any prior date of his quitting Bengal

W. M. STURT, Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Head Quarters, Simla, 22d August, 1842.

At a general court martial assembled in Fort William, on Tuesday the 25th day of July 1842, Lieut. Stephen Nation, of the 68th regiment native infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"With conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Kyouk Phyoo, on the evening of the 25th day of March 1842, at a hostile meeting with lieutenant and brevet captain George Perry Brooke, of the same corps, after two shots had been mutually exchanged and the seconds had declared against the affair proceeding further, challenged the said lieutenant and brevet captain Brooke to continue the duel, by insultingly and repeatedly saying to him, "stand to your ground if you are a man" and, in having, when the said lieutenant and brevet captain Brooke by the advice of his second, declined to do so, grossly upbraided him (lieutenant and brevet captain Brooke) for refusing the challenge, by repeatedly calling him a coward."

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner lieutenant Stephen Nation, of the 68th regiment native infantry, guilty of the charge exhibited against him.

Sentence.—"The court sentences the prisoner lieutenant Stephen Nation, of the 68th regiment native infantry, to be dismissed from the service."

Approved and confirmed
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander in Chief, East Indies.

Simla, 19th August 1842.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

The commander in chief has perused this trial with great attention and regret. The ungentleman-like conduct is fully proved, not only in breach of an express article of war, but in a degree of violence and desire for vengeance when in a position which required, on the contrary, calmness of mind and a willing unqualified submission to the dictates of another. The affront received, though not directly given, was no doubt great; but an apology would have been made, had not Lieutenant Nation insisted on terms which his opponent would not subscribe, and very justly.

The expressions used by Lieutenant Nation, after two rounds had been fired, which are inserted in the charge, bear out the verdict; but there were others equally objectionable and vindictive, which showed a most violent and unrelenting temper, unfitting the Lieutenant for the society of military men.

His Excellency would, if possible, have taken a lenient view of this case, but unhappily the sentence admits of no mitigation; and to send back such an officer to his regiment, wholly unpunished would have been an injury to the service, and very probably the fruitful source of future crime.

The commander in chief very much condemns the use of scurrilous terms, such as those which led to this quarrel; they are very unjustifiable and destructive of harmony; and brevet captain Brooke is cautioned not to repeat such an offence.

His Excellency must convey another caution on this occasion, arising out of the manifest contradiction between the replies given before the court of inquiry, by Ensign Pogson, of the 47th regiment, and his evidence before this court.

Every allowance may be made for slight discrepancies after an interval of 4 months; but no length of time should make that which was asserted to be true, receive subsequently, from the same lips, a decided and positive contradiction.

The major general commanding the presidency division will report the date on which the prisoner Lieutenant Nation received a notification of his sentence, and cause the same to be made known to the commanding officer of the 68th native infantry.

In continuation of a general court martial re-assembled in Fort William, on Tuesday the 2d of August 1842, Lieutenant Henry Stein, of the 68th regiment native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge.

CHARGES.—"Charge 1st, With conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, on or about the 9th day of March 1842, of his own accord, carried information to lieutenant Stephen Nation, of the same corps, that lieutenant and brevet captain George Perry Brooke, of the same regiment; had, in a note to another officer, (of which he, Lieutenant Stein, accidentally obtained a private perusal) applied certain terms of abuse in allusion to him, the said Lieutenant Nation; the information having been given with an intention to create dissension between the parties, and having had the immediate effect of disturbing the harmony of the regiment.

Charge 2d. With conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, when called upon, by order of his commanding officer, to explain how he became acquainted with and divulged the contents of the note alluded to in the first charge, disingenuously endeavoured, in two letters, to the adjutant of the regiment, dated respectively Kyouk Phyoo the 26th of March 1842, to evade any direct answer or explanation, falsely pretending, in the first letter, that the report of the circumstance which had reached the commanding officer was "a most unqualified and gratuitous attack" upon him. Lieutenant Stein, and falsely alleging, in the second letter that he did not understand what reply was required of him."

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner Lieutenant Henry Stein, of the 68th regiment native infantry, guilty of the first charge exhibited against him.

"Upon the second charge, the court finds the prisoner Lieutenant Henry Stein guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, when called upon, by order of his commanding officer, to explain how he became acquainted with and divulged the contents of the note alluded to in the first charge, disingenuously endeavoured, in two letters, to the adjutant of his regiment, dated respectively Kyouk Phyoo the 26th March 1842, to evade any direct answer or explanation, in falsely pretending, in the first letter, that the report of the circumstance which had reached his commanding officer was a most unqualified and gratuitous attack upon him, Lieutenant Stein, but the court finds him not guilty of falsely alleging, in the second letter, that he did not understand what reply was required of him, and acquits him accordingly of so much of the charge.

Sentence.—"The court sentences the prisoner Lieutenant Henry Stein, of the 68th regiment native infantry, to be dismissed from the service."

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander in Chief, East India.

Simla, 20th August 1842.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

The commander in chief does not concur in the courts acquittal of the prisoner upon the last portion of the 2d charge. The words calling for the redly which he professe l to misunderstand are these; "major Young wishes to know if you did real and destroy the note, and communicate the contents to Lieutenant Nation." Plainter questions were never put: yet the court adopt the prisoner's quibble upon the word destroy, because the note had been torn into two pieces, which fancied or implied destruction did not prevent Lieutenant Stein from perusing it and (unhappy for all parties) communicating its contents to the person whose character it was supposed to injure.

The major general commanding the Presidency division will report the date on which the prisoner Lieutenant Stein received a notification of his sentence, and cause the same to be made known to the commanding officer of the 68th native infantry.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, September 10th, 1842.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been very little business done in this week and only a few new parcels have arrived from Bhownuggur and Broach during the last few days—The following quotations are nominal, and are those for which picked parcels might be obtained in small quantity.

Surat, Broach and Jumboosser..	Rs. 102 @ 104 ℔ St. Cdy. of 784 lbs	
Oomrawutty	„ 92 „ 94 ..	..
Dholera and Bhownuggur	„ 92 „ 95 ..	..
Komptah	„ } None in the Market at present.	
Cutch	„	
Mangalore and Porebunder	„ 80 „ 83 ..	..
Bharsee	„ 70 „ 75 ..	..

OPIUM. (Malwa.)—Some excitement prevailed among the Bazar speculators in the drug on the receipt of the last intelligence from China by the Harlequin, and the price rose as high as Rs. 900 per chest. The rate now ruling is 835, with a decided tendency to fall still lower. The following is the Official statement of the Import, Export, and stock of Opium to the 6th instant.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3d November 1841 to the 6th Sept. 1842	„	14,800
		16,800
Exported from the 27th October 1841 to the 6th Sept. 1842	„	13,638
Remaining	„	3,162

COFFEE (Mocha.)—Has declined to Rs. 9¼ per Surat maund of 41 lbs.

THE PRODUCE OF EUROPE.

METALS.—Our market for Metals continues without improvement either in prices or demand.—Some small sales of Rod and Sheet Iron only have come under our notice.

BEER.—No sales of either Bass's and Allsop's brew have been made this week. Holders still keep firm in demanding Rs. 70 for these Brands, whilst dealers do not offer more than 65 Rs. per Hhd. Stocks are very moderate, and prices likely to advance shortly.—The following are our quotations for all descriptions known to this market.

Bass's and Allsop's	Rs. 65 at 70 per Hhd.	
Hodgson's	„ 50 at 55	..
Gilbertson and Mason's	„ 59	..
Worthington's	„ 45 at 50	..
Tennent's	„ 40 at 45	..
Elliot's	„ 40 at 45	..
Saunders's	„ 45 at 50	..
Inferior Brands	„ 35 at 45	..

CORKS.—Rs 1½ at Rs. 2¼ per gross. Market overstocked.

BOTTLES.—Quarts 14 annas, and Pints 1 Rupee per dozen and large stocks.

BRANDY. (Cognac).—Rs. 1 10 annas per Bombay (Old) gallon with large supplies offering.

GIN. (Hollands.)—Rs. ¼ at Rs. 1 6 annas per Bombay Gallon.

THE MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—2s. 0⅜d. at 2s.-1d. at per Rupee at 6 months sight. Several purchases of Bills from Calcutta for negociation, bearing a local endorsement, have taken place this week, and our quotations are firm.

„ CALCUTTA.—Par at 30 days sight.
„ MADRAS.—Par.
„ CHINA.—Nothing doing.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—Rs. 10 10 annas at Rs 10 13 annas per £ sterling.

BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—22½ at 23 per cent premium.

WESTERN BANK SHARES.—Have fallen to 3 at 4 per cent premium.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND CLYDE.—There is no ship at present loading for London, to which port freight is nominally quoted at 25 at 30 shilling per Ton. Two vessels are loading for Liverpool.—Freights are very scarce on any terms, nor can improvement of any consequence be looked for till the close of next month, when Cotton and other produce will be brought freely to market, and when we may expect a reduction in present rates.

TO CHINA.—Rs. 8½ at 9 per candy for Cotton to Macao with surcharge thereon if carried on to Whampoa.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The H. C. Berenice, with the Overland Mail, arrived on the evening of Tuesday last, the 6th Instant, bringing dates to the 4th August from London, and to the 6th from Paris. We are happy to be enabled to state that the Commercial news by this Mail are calculated to shew that the worst is now past, and that trade in almost every branch has a more brisk appearance. There has been considerable activity in the Cotton Market during the month. Large purchases of Teas had also been made about the same prices as ruled at the date of our former accounts, and a fair demand continued for exportation. The provisions of the new Tariff Bill having come into operation on the 11th July last, the immediate effect was to induce large clearances to be made of goods which had been previously purchased, the retail dealers having completely exhausted their stocks in awaiting the final settlement of the revised duties. The accounts from the Manufacturing districts have also an improved tone, and large purchases for home consumption had been made in the Cotton and Woollen trades. The harvest was expected to be very abundant, and wheat had in consequence fallen 6 shillings per quarter on the 1st August. The Money Market continued to be made to Bengal, Madras and this Presidency, and considerable further despatches are reported to be in progress.

The following summary of the state of the Markets for East India produce is more encouraging, as might have been expected, from the improved state of the home trade above noticed.

COTTON.—In Cotton but little business was done in the early part of July, the buyers having supplied themselves freely at the public sale of the 30th June, but latterly good Surats had been much enquired for and but few lots of this description were obtainable. The principal transactions have been in Surats at 3⅛d. for ordinary to fair, and Madras 3¼d. to 3½d. per ℔ for ordinary to good fair. The demand had been principally for good colour for home consumption, and the following are the transactions of the month in Madras and Surat descriptions.

2300 Bales at 3d.	for ordinary to 4½d for good.		
2410 do.	„ 2⅞d. for low to 4½d.	ditto.	
3590 do.	„ 3d. for ordinary to 4⅜d	ditto.	
2170 do.	„ 2⅝d. for very low to 4¼d	ditto.	
3280 do.	„ 3d. for ordinary to 4¼d	ditto.	

The stock of East India Cottons on the 29th July was 91,690 Bales against 30,730 Bales at the same time last year.

TEA.—Prices remain nearly the same as last quoted, except for Boheas, the stock of which has much increased of late and sales are difficult at a reduction of 2d. per lb.—The clearances had been steady, with a fair demand for exportation, but at the departure of the Mail the market was again quiet.

COFFEE.—The clearances of Coffee for home consumption have been very large since the reduced scale of duties came into operation on the 10th July and the wholesale dealers having, previously bought largely in anticipation of an increased demand, they were not prepared to take off the large quantity brought to sale by importers during the month. Prices had in consequence, given way 1s. per Cwt.—The quantity offered at public auction had been 12,000 Bales Mocha, and 22,000 Bags of other East India descriptions. The Dutch East India Company had advertised public sales of Java and Sumatra descriptions, amounting to 522,7,9 Bales, to take place in September. The lower descriptions of Padang, and Sumatra, continued very dull of sale in the English Market. Mocha Coffee realizes 82 to 84s. per cwt. for good ordinary paleish.

SILK.—The market for China Silk is quiet, and prices continue without change. The stocks, as well as the importation are small, but the consumption is very limited. The following is the account of the stocks of Bengal and China Raw Silk in the warehouses on the 31st July, and the deliveries, compared with the same period last year

STOCK.

		1842.	1841.
Bengal	sold	3764	2422
	unsold	3290	2334
China	sold	722	1010
	unsold	811	979
		8587 Bales.	6745 Bales.

DELIVERIES

	1842.		1841.	
	July, 1st Jan. to 31st July.		July, 1st Jan to 31st July.	
Bengal.	568 Bales	4157 Bales	513 Bales	3630 Bales.
China..	280	2145	267	2791
	857 Bales	6302 Bales	780 Bales	6421 Bales

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Owing to the reduction in the duty on these goods from 20 to 5 per cent. there had been a better delivery of Corahs and Choppahs in the middle of the month than for some time past; but towards the end of the month the demand had again become languid.

SPICES.—There had been an improved demand for Cassia Lignia towards the end of the month, and several had been sold at the previously bought-in prices.—308 chests were sold at public outcry at an advance of 3s, and a few fine picked lots realized 96 at 96s. 6d, good middling 86s. 6d. at 88s. 6d. per cwt.—In Cloves there was very little doing and former quotations remained unaltered. In Mace and Nutmegs, purchases very limited, and the only transaction in Ginger had been 890 bags Bengal taken in at 15s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—Remains without alteration in price, and purchases to some extent had been made of Malabar and Eastern descriptions.

HEMP.—There was no Bombay Hemp in the Market, and other descriptives continued to go off slowly at a decline in prices.

COIR JUNK.—Was in fair demand, and no stock, at the quotation of £22. 10s, at £23/10s per Ton.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—Was in fair enquiry at 40s. per cwt. for small packages and fine quality.

The only arrivals of shipping from this Port had been the Wave, at Torbay, and the Clansman, at Liverpool.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities-	Buy.	Sell.
	Rs as.	Rs as
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	105-8	105 12
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	105-8	105-12
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10000	105-8	105-12
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,200	105-8	105-12
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1829-30	105-8	105-12
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1832-33	90	90 8
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's Rs	86-3	87
Five ℔ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	108	108-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1841-42	99 12	100
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	100	100-4
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	99-4	99-12
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto...ditto	99-8	100
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto ...ditto ℔ 100 Dollars..		208
Spanish Dollars whole ℔ 100	221	221-8
Price of Bullion and Sycee.		
Spanish Dollars broken ℔ 100	220	220 8
German Crowns ℔ 100	213	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ℔ £ Stg....	10-12	10-14
Sycee Silver large ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Ditto do small ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs	103-6	103-8
Bombay Bank Shares	122-8	123
Eastern Bank Shares	3	4
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London	@ 2½	℔ Cent.
Ditto .. China	2½	do.
Ditto .. Manilla	2½	do.
Ditto .. Penang, Malacca and Singapore	2	do.
Ditto .. Batavia, or other Ports of Java	2	do.
Ditto .. Calcutta	2	do.
Ditto .. Madras	2	do.
Ditto .. Colombo, and Galle	1	do.
Ditto .. Bussorah	3	do.
Ditto .. Bushire	2½	do.
Ditto .. Muscat	2	do.
Ditto .. Mauritius	2	do.
Ditto .. Cape of Good Hope and St Helena	2	do.
Ditto .. Hobart Town, Sydney or Port Stephen..	2½	do.
Ditto .. New Zealand	2½	do.
Ditto .. Any Port in the Red Sea	2½	do.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

September 6th. Captain E. Dickson, 8th Regt. from England.
Do. do Captain Stepney, H M. 29th Regt from do
Do. 7th. Lieut. Desnon, H M. 22d Regt. from Poonah.
Do. 8th. Major Smee, 5th N I from do.
Do. do. Lieut H Bott, 18th M N I from Ahmednuggur.
Do. do. Captain Cowie, do. do. from do.
Do. do. Lieut Steve s, do. do. from do.
Do. 10th. Assistant surgeon Hamilton, 17th N. I. from Kurrachee.

Departures.

September 6th. Cornet N. B. Tucker, Bombay Cavalry to Poonah.
Do. 9th Ensign David Irving, 17th N. I to Kurrachee.
Do. do Ensign Barnes, 20th N. I to do.
Do. 10th Lieut. H. Lavie, 13th N I to Surat.
Do do. Surgeon A. Meyer, 26th Bengal N. I. to Calcutta.
Do. 11th. Assistant Surgeon W. J Stuart, unattached to Kurrachee
Do. 12th. Lieut Simpson, 17th N. I to do.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon M. Style, to do.
Do do. Ensign Toker, 6th N. I. to do.
Do. do. Ensign W. S. Shewell, 20th N. I. to do.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Sept 9th. Barque William and Ann, Andrew Pierson, master from Hull, 29th April.

10th. Steamer Sir James R Carnac, G. H. Quinton, master from Surat 9th Sept.

Passengers—25 natives.

Departures.

Sept. 8th French Ship Amable, S. Devauld, master to Cochin and Allepie.

Passengers—A S. Gerard, mr. Rouguet, and one servant.

Do. Ship Columbus, Christ Short, master to China.

9th. The East India Company's Iron Steamer Indus, mr. midshipman T. Hopkins, in charge to Kurrachee

10th. Ship Eleanor, William Holderson, master to Allepie and Calcutta

Passengers—Lieut. McKenzie and servant.

Do. Ship Ramsay, Thomas Hamlin, master to London.

Passengers—Lieut. Whyte, and 1 seaman.

11th. The E. I. C Schooner Mahi, Lieut. A. McDonald, commanding to Persian Gulph.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS	AGENTS	DESTINATION	TO SAIL
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1 Oct
Ramsay	Eglinton Maclean &co.	London ..	
Amy	Grey & co	London ..	18 Sept
Windsor Castle	Higginson& Cardwell..	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	
Monarch	McVicar Burn & co..	China	
Boadicea	Foster & co	China	
London	Forbes & co	China	
Eliza	W. & T. Edmond & co	Singapore	
Britons Queen	Eglinton Maclean & co	Calcutta..	
Tory	Forbes & co	Calcutta..	
Stalkart	Frith & co	Calcutta..	
Gilbert Henderson..	T. Jefferies	Calcutta..	
Amable (French)	.....	Bourbon..	
Myaram Dayram	Motiram Myaram	Siam	
Arab	Forbes and co	Australi...	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co		
John Campbell	Foster & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland	D & M Pestonjee		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Ritchie	Grey & co		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co..		
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Oriental	Dirom Carter & co		
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co ..		
Broom	Grey & co		
Champion	Skinner & co		
Margaret	Brownrigg and co		
Brahmin	McVicar Burn and co..		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co		
Portland	Campbell Miller & co		
Earl of Clare	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Mary Ann	McVicar Burn & co		
Maitland	Remington & co		
Manlius	Grey & co		
Alcmena	McVicar Burn co		
Morley	Dirom Carter & co		
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co		
Mary	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Ann	W. & T. Edmond & co		
John Panter	Remington & co		
Burrell	Eglinton Maclean & co.		
Candahar	McVicar Burn & co		
Ardaseer	Cursetjee Cowasjee& co		
Rajasthan	W. Nicol & co		
Northumberland	Eglinton Maclean & co.		
Formosa	Campbell Miller & co..		
Argyll	Foster & co		
Echo	Frith & co		
William Wallis	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell		
Hookinson	Dirom Carter & co		
Kelso	Remington & co		
John Brewer	Foster & co		
Lord Lynedoch	Foster & co		
Berkshire	Foster and co		
Victory	Frith and co		
Edward	Frith & co		
Madonna	McVicar Burn & co		
Seringapatam	Dirom Carter & co..		
Castle Huntley	C. Cowasjee & co		
Harlequin	Remington & co		
Margaret	Brownrigg & co		
Bencoolen	Frith & co		
Braemar			
William & Ann	Eglinton Maclean & co		
H. C. Steamers..	Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Indus		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
„ „ „	Tender Cardiva		
„ „ „	Euphrates		
„ „ Sloop	Elphinstone		
„ „ „	Coote		
„ „ „	Schooner Maldiva		
„ „	Royal Tiger		
„ „ Cutter	Nurbuddah		
„ „ Ship	Hastings		

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Aug. 24th—English Barque Wm. Ackers, J. Nicol, from Liverpool 28th April.

25th, English Barque Tenasserim, Tapley, from Vizagapatam 18th August, and French Brig Duc de Lorges, F. Pecke from Bourbon 29th July.

☞ Duke of Wellington arrived off Cooly Buzar on the 25th instant.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per City of Poonah, for London.—capt. and mrs. Swinny; mrs. Morton and children; mr. Thornton, and col. Ross.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

26th—Marmion, Jellard, for Liverpool in 2 or 3 days.

27th—Mary Gray, Steel, for London, in a day or two; John Craig, Pettingeil, for London, in 2 or 3 days, and Patriot King, Roddock, for Liverpool, in 3 or 4 days.

28th—William, Caithness, for London, Malacca, Shettler for China, in a day or two, and Elizabeth, Morris, for China in 2 or 3 days.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 1, Brig Minerva, Robert Mills, from the Cape of Good Hope 10th July.

Passenger.—Colonel Butterworth.

Do. Brig Sied Ahmat Kailier Raffey, E. H. Daviot, from Colombo 21st, and Pondichery 31st August.

Passengers.—Lieuts. J. R. Patterson, R. B. Guilt, H. M. 10th Regt, messrs. Peterson, Moberly, and mrs. Daviot.

Do. French Barque Afrique, C. Vidal, from Pondicherry 30th August

Do. 2, Barque Whithy, W. Lacy from Maulmain 1st Aug.

Passengers.—Mrs. Trevor and infant captain S. S. Trevor Artillery, captain C. D. C. O'Brien, H. M. 94th Regiment, Ensign W. Fraser, 44th Regt. N. I. Dy. Asst. Comy. T. Corley, 1 Serjeant Artillery, 1 woman, 4 children, 127 rank and file, and public followers, of the Ordnance and Commissariat Department, and 33d and 44th regiments native infantry.

DEPARTURES.—September 1, Barque Kestrel, R. N. Beauvais, to China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Bombay, on Saturday the 10th September, the wife of mr. A. Willard, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATH.

At Bombay, on the 6th September, Susan J Maxwell the beloved wife of mr. J. Coward, aged 37 years, leaving a bereaved husband and six children to mourn their irreparable loss.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 23d August, mrs. Wm Grant, of a son

At Bennett's Hotel, on the 25th August, the lady of W. G. Campion, esq. of a son.

At Benares, on the 10th August, mrs. Geo. Nicholls, of a son.

At Darjeeling on the 30th July, the lady of A. Campbell, esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 23d August, the wife of R. Rutter esq. of a son

At Mirzapore, on the 6th August, the lady of W. E. Money, esq. C. S., of a son.

At Futtehpore, on the 12th August, the lady of I. Thornton, esq. C. S., of a daughter.

At Bareily, on the 6th August, the lady of E. Triston, esq. surgeon 71st N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 21st August, Frederick Albert Loinsworth, esq, inspecter-general H. M. hospital, aged 55 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d August, the infant child of mr. and mrs. Wm. Grant.

At Dacca, on the morning of the 18th August, John Alexander Pingault, esq. indigo planter, aged 45 years, 3 months and 6 days.

At Ghazeepore, on the 19th August, the well known merchant, mr. R. B. McDonald, aged 37 years, 8 months and 29 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 1st September, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev M. Bowie, Senior Minister, Andrew Barrie, Esq., of the Firm of Bruce and Co., to Martha, fourth daughter of the late D. Carruthers Esq., of Lochbank, Lochmaben, Scotland.

At the Vepery Church, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Powell, mr. T. Breithaupt, to Helen, third daughter of mr. James Avenel, of Farnham, Surrey.

DEATH.—At Sholapoor, on the 24th August 1842, Lieut. Col. Richard James, 1st regiment Light Cavalry.

CALENDAR,—SEPT. 30 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water A. M.	P. M	PHASES OF THE MOON
					O D. E. M.
T.	13		5 15	5 58	
W.	14	Holy Cross.	6 43	7 26	
Th.	15		8 11	8 48	
F.	16		9 8	9 19	
S.	17	Lambert.	9 48	10 8	
Sun.	18	17th Sunday after Trinity.	10 26	10 44	
M.	19		11 4	11 20	19 11 25 A.

MEAN TIME OF EVENING GUN FIRE,

8th September, 1842.—9*h*. 00*m*. 43·5*s*.

The following is an abstract of the time interpolated between the 2nd and 8th, during which period no Observations could be taken; as well as of the true time ascertained and corrected by the Observations on the 9th September, 1842.

	Interpolated.	Correction.		
Sept. 2	8*h*. 59*m*. 51·3*s*.	-1·5*s*.	=8*h*.59*m*.49 8*s*.	True time corrected from the Observations on the 9th Sept.
3	8 59 42·0	-3·0	=8 59 39·0	
5	9 01 39 6	-6·0	=8 01 33·6	
6	9 01 06 0	-7 5	=9 00 53·5	
7	9 00 58·1	-9·0	=9 00 49 1	
8	9 00 59·7	-10 5	=9 00 40·2	
9	9 00 43·5	-00 0	=9 00 43 5	

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1842.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 29th ultimo, Madras the 3rd Instant, the *Delhi Gazette* to the 31st ultimo. We have given some Extracts below. We looked with some curiosity, to the way in which our Cotemporary of the *Times*, would treat the delinquency of the Governor General in ordering an advance upon Cabul; and we still look for the denunciations of that peaceful Print yclept the *Hurkaru* of Bengal celebrity. In the estimation of those two worthies, all other men were mad—the Governor General was insane—the Press of India were candidates for strait waistcoats, and Lunatic Asylums—the *seven* wise men of former days, were represented by *two* wise men of the present epoch—and the destinies of British India depended upon the adoption or rejection of the inglorious advice of the *Hurkaru*, and the close Camel calculations of the *Bombay Times*. We should not obtain much credit for candor, if we expressed sorrow for the total discomfiture of our Cotemporaries of whose names we have made irreverent mention—but of this our Readers may feel assured, that from our hearts we pity them. So disheartened has been our Bombay Cotemporary, that he has not yet ventured upon the emission of a single Philipic against Government or Governors—but we fully calculate upon a burst of honest indignation shortly—he is evidently girding up his loins for the battle—we await the shock with trepidation. After all, it is a very discouraging result to follow from such prolonged and energetic efforts to promote the public weal. In his case, we find the concentrated energies of a powerful and active mind, engrossed by a single object for a series of months—without avail—the close calculation unheeded—the statistical statement spurned and slighted—the peaceful suggestion scouted. It is not in Human Nature to bear up against such complicated calamities—and is it to be marvelled at, that the *Times* has temporarily sunk under the pressure from without? Verily the *Hurkaru* and the *Times* are in a most pitiable and pitiful position, and we do pity them; from our capacious hearts we pity them. But deeply as they now excite our commiseration, how doubly shall we sympathize in their affliction and deep humiliation, when the liberated Prisoners are announced in their columns amongst the arrivals—How will they blush when Fathers return them thanks for their instrumentality in restoring their Children from Mahomedan bondage—husbands for their wives rescued from slavery, or worse than the most abject slavery—however, we anticipated this triumph—when praises shall be profusely lavished, and blushing honors shall be showered thickly on them—we hope "we may be there to see," and witness their ovation!

On Saturday last about mid-day, the Inhabitants of Bombay, were very near witnessing a conflagration in Hummum Street, which in its effects, would probably have rivalled in a small way, the late fire at Hamburgh—The store of Mr. Barretto, at about one o'clock, was a scene of great brilliancy—It appears that from some cause or other, in the bottling of Brandy from the Cask, the spirit took fire, and spread its lambent flame around—Loose straw was lying about in profusion, and taking fire added considerably to the danger—In the immediate vicinity, were godowns filled with Cotton, and next door we need scarcely remind our Readers, lives Mr. Leggett, whose Bakery, would have been burnt to a *crust*. If we had been thus suddenly deprived of the staff of life, he daily affords us, we know not how we should have existed—fortunately for those who have appetites, and can appreciate the value of a good loaf, the best *bread* man in the Presidency and his establishment, were saved from *tinder*—Captain Gillan, we are informed, performed the part of *Aquarius* on the occasion—and in a most meritorious manner extinguished the flames, which had reached the ceiling of the shop.

The following letter has been kindly communicated to us by a friend, it is from one whose constant correspondence has thrown very considerable light upon affairs in the North West.

"Killa Abdoolla, 13th August.

Salloo Khan who entered in our service in June last (after having once before deserted our cause) bolted from this during the night of the 17th instant, being afraid as he states that we should take him to Hindoostan. As yet he has not succeeded in raising the villages near this, but General England who left Candahar en route to Quetta on the 9th instant, may meet with opposition in the Kojuck Pass. Several chiefs are trying to raise the people in the Pesheen Valley to attack us at Quetta or Killa Abdoolla, but at this place we are well prepared for them and have supplies of all kinds. General Nott's movement is still a profound secret, he was to have left Candahar a day or two after General England marched for Quetta. Since Salloo Khan deserted our cause, all regular dawks have stopped, as that chief received Rupees 1200 monthly for keeping open the communication between Quetta and Candahar. The 12th Regiment will join General England's force which will arrive here about the 18th instant, and be at Quetta by the 26th instant. The report is that a large quantity of Ordnance stores have to be destroyed at that place, and that the last Detachment will not move down the Bolan before the middle of October. Should many of the chiefs rise and oppose the retiring force we shall be badly off for camels, as there are but very few either at Quetta or Killa Abdoolla, but at present the natives are willing to supply us with as many as we require, but a few hours may make a difference in their feelings towards us."

We hoped to have been enabled to have given our Readers a Report of a very interesting and important case of Mercantile and International Law, which was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court—after every exertion however, we found we could not do it justice in the short time intervening between the rising of the Court, and our usual hour for going to Press—so we have been unwillingly compelled to postpone it until our next.

Captain Tonks may rest assured, that no article transmitted by us in our last Overland Summary, was either intended or calculated to injure him—from what we know of that gentleman, his character stands too high, to require the advocacy, or to suffer from the animadversion of any newspaper.

We have to acknowledge a communication from a correspondent, who promises to beguile a few hours of his imprisonment by obliging us with notices on Military subjects—we are at a loss to know under what species of imprisonment our correspondent is suffering—whether from gout—lumbago—rheumatism or worse than all, that vile and vulgar incarceration for debt—but whatever may be the cause—it is a satisfaction for him, and an advantage to us, that however shackled the body may be, the mind is free—and nothing but his own indisposition for further troubles can prevent the free exposition of his thoughts, and the elucidation of the means by which he proposes in his own metaphorical language "to bring down the oak, which for the last 20 years has overshadowed and clouded the destinies of India." We confess our curiosity has been excited, and we long to hear again from E, what the oak is, and how he proposes to "tumble it down."

"As you have recently professed to take up the cudgels for the Military I intend beguiling a few hours of my imprisonment by writing you short notices on military subjects which I remember, and which if you give space to them will I hope eventually bring down the Oak, which for the last twenty years has overshadowed and clouded the destinies of India. That Oak I will not at present describe, because if I did so, you would not publish my letter. But I will, if you will let me, peg away at it till it is ready to fall, and then at once tumble it down. Had your predecessor published the letters I sent him as the Army was creeping down the Indus, it, I have the vanity to think, might never have crossed that stream.

To begin. What is the meaning of the late General Order restricting Medical men to a two year's enjoyment of the appointments at the Convalescent Stations of Simla &c. Is it intended that the Medical Man at such places is to be an *Invalid!!!* None but an Invalid or Youngster will henceforth I should think take the situation. Depend upon it, it is connected with some vile Job: it has been wished to stop the mouth of some old and experienced claimant, to be able to give an appointment to some boy, or, if inquired into, some job of that sort would appear!!

E.—

P. S. Patronage in bounds is very well, but fair play is bonny play, and it is scarcely fair play to those visiting the Hills this Order I think.

E.—

That gallant son of Mars, whom men call Lieutenant Colonel Dundas has again made his appearance in public under the very flattering aspect of a calumniator of the Queen—a few years since it may be remembered, when Major Dundas, he was Defendant in a seduction case—Mr. North, who was counsel for Miss Elizabeth Adams, the victim, at the conclusion of his address expressed himself thus: "Dare a man bearing the King's commission, who "would act thus, present himself to Society?"

"We will answer Mr. North's question: such a man as Major Dundas that is, a nephew of Lord Melville and possessor of a handsome fortune has little to apprehend from the class to which he belongs.—Not the door of a fashionable mansion will be closed against him, not an invitation, nor a smile the less will he receive for the ruin of Elizabeth Adams. What libertine has ever been expelled from what is termed "good society" for profligacies! We can mention on the other hand, a dozen whose crimes have constituted their eclat Among the young Vipers of the Aristocracy. This vile case is treated as a joke, and only serves for a model for imitation. The Fashionables of our country are the most depraved class in existence: the stain of every vice is upon them* and their tastes are not a whit better than their morals. People ignorant of society say "but the man will be punished, disgraced, expelled, shunned by his former associates" no such thing—in *his* class there is but one thing which makes a man despicable and *imperils* his place and that is *public virtue*! Present himself to "good society"—the society which takes to itself the distinction of "good"—while this very charge was hanging over the Defendant (and with yet *blacker suspicions about it*,) he had obtained a higher commission. Falsehood and deceit, when they are the instruments of petty offenders, are held criminal and called according to their application swindling, fraud, perjury, &c. but when they come into uses common to the *Lord* as well as to the *Clown*, they lose their terms of odium! Why was this man ever recommended to Her Majesty as a fit and proper person to be A. D. C. to a Female Sovereign?"

* See a trial inserted in one of the late Newspapers, in which *three Honorables* in the *best society cut a figure* for swindling a Mr. Lloyd out of £ 750.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, AUGUST 31.

It is with sincere gratification we are enabled to announce to our readers, that the Governor General has at length yielded to the necessity of vindicating the injured honour of Great Britain, and of wiping out the stain with which the perfidy of an enemy, and the errors committed in the last lamentable catastrophe, had darkened the hitherto bright career of British arms in India. The forces of Generals Pollock and Nott are to march simultaneously upon Kabul, negotiation is at an end, and the sword is to effect what the pen could never have accomplished, and ought never to have commenced, and we have the satisfaction of seeing the early opinions of our regular correspondent in Jellalabad carried out at a time when he *himself* was beginning, to despair.

We received authentic intelligence of this intention early on Monday morning, and lost no time in communicating what we received to our readers, but we do not hesitate in repeating the letters of our Correspondents then published, (as it is possible that some of our Extras may have miscarried,) with others of a later date since received, they contain, here and there, some repetitions, but coming as they do from several writers; we wish to shew that no doubt can exist where so many well-informed friends are unanimous in their report. The excellent spirit which animates the European and native troops of General Pollock's force is highly creditable to them, and we doubt not that they will acquit themselves with honor of all they will have to do, and, under the guidance of their leader, re-establish in its pristine glory the insulted flag of Britain. Regarding General Nott's force we can only say, that with such a commander, flushed with the recollection of victory whenever an enemy has ventured to encounter them, burning to avenge their fallen comrades, and eager to force from the Government a due acknowledgment of their past distinguished services, we expect every thing that we have a right to look for at the hands of that splendid body of men, and are *fully* convinced their progress from Kandahar to *Kabul will be one of glory* throughout Amply provided with ammunition, provisions, carriage *and cavalry*, we *feel certain that even the gates* of Ghuzni will speedily *open before* them, and that *nothing* will be left undone that ought to be done, to recover for our arms that fame which has been of late so sadly tarnished. As to General Pollock's force, every one is anxious to go forward, and those who are so necessarily obliged to stop behind, (for experience has not in this instance been thrown away, and no post is to be left without a proper garrison) would gladly join their comrades; it must be most satisfactory to those who so nobly fought their way through the passes to find that they are to form a portion of the army destined to avenge their fellow comrades, and to release those who have so long languished in captivity,—the meeting will be an enviable one. We have still nothing direct from Kandahar; and we hear the passes are closed against runners.

From Quettah we much regret to hear that Major Outram is very ill.

Near Futtiabad, 17th August 1842.

"The Dragoons and troop of artillery arrived this morning. We are all on the qui vive, for Sale has received orders to proceed towards Cabul, and we shall be off in a crack. He has just sent into Jellalabad for more provisions, orders have been issued to marchas light as possible, and a lot of baggage is going back to Jellalabad. Nott, it is said, marched from Candahar towards Ghuznee on the 10th instant, and has allowed 35 days to reach Cabul; he will be there by the 14th of next month. Pollock is coming here immediately. The 1st and 10th cavalry, the Mountain Train, the Bullock Battery, Her majesty's 9th and 31st Foot, and two or three regiments of Native Infantry, with captain Ferris's Jezailchees follow in our rear it is said. I think we shall astonish mr. Akhbar *a few* and your Cotemporary of the *Bombay Times*, *Akhbar's grand friend*, may now feel ashamed of himself for laughing at *your*, indefatigable friend at Jellalabad, whose letters have, from the commencement, given the most correct information on all points connected with Genl Pollock's force and the future intentions of Government regarding Affghanistan. Capt. Broadfoot, and a party went out a few days ago, and destroyed Ukhbar Khan's favourite fort of Tootung; they also laid waste six villages, and returned to camp with 150 cows and bullocks, a very large quantity of sheep and goats, and innumerable tribes of feathered gentry. The camp is very healthy, although the heat in tents, during the day, is excessive, but we care little for it, being elated with the good news, which has given universal joy. Orders have been received to move on at once to Cabul, so we shall probably be off on the 20th or 22nd."

The following is our last:—

Camp, Jellalabad, 18th August, 1842.

"We are now in reality about to march for Kabul. Head Quarters, the second Brigade, Abbott's Battery, and what are left of the 5th Cavalry start on the 20th for Gundamuck. The carriage will be our difficulty that which takes the above onwards, will be sent back on arrival at Gundamuck. We go as light as possible, the Europeans in sepoy's pals. The force to be left here will consist of the 6th and 53rd, with 4 guns, and two Squadrons 10th Cavalry, besides all the European Invalids. The Foot Artillery goes to Dhakka, also one Troop 10th Cavalry. The rockets have turned out a complete failure. They burst in the battery, they will also be left behind. Every one is in high spirits, but we have not any very clear idea of what is to be done, resistance is, however, not expected at the Bala Hissar. The report of Ukhbar Khan's flight, and that the Kuzzulbashes have the prisoners gains ground. It is believed that we shall remain only fifteen days at Kabul."

Peshawur, October 18th, 1842.

"Doubtless you will have heard that the major part of Pollock's force is *at last* ordered forward for Cabul, and a proclamation of thunder and lightning if the prisoners are not safely delivered up ere the arrival of the forces, who are however sadly crippled, My correspondent tells me "that fine Regiment the 3rd Dragoons for want of grasscutters have their horses so reduced as to be barely fit to carry their men; major Delafosse's Troop of Horse Artillery is in a similar state," & in a word that men and beasts in a low state of condition; but the sight of *Cabul* walls will, no doubt, make every man put forth his best energies to smite the dastardly foe, who, mark me, will never meet our gallant troops in fair fight.

A correspondent now near Ferozepoor who has many opportunities of obtaining good information says:—

On the Sutlej, 26th August, 1842.

"Doubtless such joyful news will not remain secret, still I hope to see your next paper congratulate the Bengal Army that Pollock has gone on to Cabool with all his force, except the 33rd and 53rd Native Infantry and 10th Light Cavalry which stand fast, with some few Artillery to work the guns at Jellalabad, where Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond will command. General Pollock expects to join General Nott about the 15th or 20th of next month, and meant to halt until the two forces united, but as report is current that Ukhbar Khan has fled & the Kuzzulbashes are in possession of our prisoners, the chances are no resistance will be made to General Pollock, who with four Queen's Regiments, viz 3rd Dragoons, 9th, 13th and 31st Foot, and five or six Native Regiments, Abbott's splendid battery, two troops of Horse Artillery, one Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, and Sappers and Miners, cannot require General Nott's assistance, and I am induced to think that Pollock will advise Nott to go direct to Ghuznee and invest that fort, *the capture of which will not take Nott long if he has four good battering guns; now the Army under Pollock ought to rejoice that it is at last in motion and out of* the slough of despair on the road to victory. If I hear more by to-day's dawk you shall have all."

P. S.—The Vet of the 3d Dragoons Mr. E. has just passed my tents, and complains he was most shamefully beaten and maltreated all through Punjaub. How long will these cowardly Sikhs be permitted to disgrace the British nation by insulting the defenceless travellers? My right hand itches "to be at them" as our *Bishop* said."

My peons will be in from Lahore to-morrow, when I hope to tell you of some intrigues in that quarter requiring the attention of our new Governor. Our grand error *is delay*, camels and mules are now most abundant between Ferozepore and Peshawur, but why are they not *with* the army, and how comes General Nott so ably supplied with *train* guns (even *four* eighteen bull dogs) and all his force so cheerful and healthy? Why because he brigades his army and acts like a Chief; conscious of his own merits he heeds not the favor of Governor-Generals or Commander-in-Chief's Brigadiers Stacy and Wymer are able supporters, no doubt and they will take Ghuzni I hope, and then let us see if General Nott will be noticed as Lord Keane was. Has General Nott ever been thanked for the gallant conduct of his troops and his zeal and

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

activity? I have never seen any orders tho' for the past months expecting to see justice done to a noble independent old soldier."

KURNAUL.—29th August.—"It has been raining handsomely for the last 3 days with every prospect of a good deal more. The Governor General's Military Secretary, (Capt. Somerset), and an A. D. C. are here, guests of Col. Stedman. Some say they are on their way direct to Kabul! They leave tonight for Umballah on horses of the 3d Light Cavalry. The 7th Light Cavalry and European Light Infantry march hence to Ferozepoor via Keitul on the 27th October."

LOODHREANAH.—"The staging Bungalow for the accommodation of Dawk Travellers is finished and will no doubt be of great use during the very busy season we may expect on the assembly of the Army of Reserve."

FEROZEPORE.—"Capt. Lewes Asst. Commissary General with the Rajpootana Field Force has been ordered up here for the purpose of assuming the principal Commissariat charge with the Army of Reserve."

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Rangoon for the following letter upon the subject of the politics of the place:—

"This Government is making rapid strides to reach the state in which that and the once powerful Government of Acheen is now in. It forgets that the tax or custom-house duty paid by merchants is for protection and good Government. Dacoits are plentiful. A Chinaman was murdered the other night, and his house robbed by a gang of 25 chaps. Previous to which, a gang endeavoured to break open by means of a battering ram, the house of a Parsee merchant. One of your correspondents, under the signature of NORTH, informs us that His Majesty's Military demonstration to this place last year, was a religious pilgrimage. Perhaps the murder of the Heir to the throne, the Usurper's nephew, was also a religious act. If so, the ex-King will be sent to heaven by another similar religious act. Partizanship or a spirit of political quackery has already done great mischief by fostering moral cowardice and false forbearance on the part of our Government towards Tharawaddee, by their pourtraying his character in false colours. At first a party under the banners of old Lanciago, the Collector of Customs, viewed the acquired ascendancy of the British resident as a crime: another party, under the banners of mr. Staig eclipsed the former party, of which party NORTH's letter is a mere sign or last flitter before it is for ever extinguished. They now feel the difference between having an influential resident at Court, and being the victims to every jack in office. The *John Hepburne* has been detained several days to force the owner to give a present to obtain an order to ship off his own timber, which he had bought before the monopoly was established. Another English merchant has his timber on its passage from the forests detained, to force him to pay additional presents after paying for two chokee orders: what other proof is wanted to shew the total destroyal of the commercial treaty? Such is the degree of unpopularity of His Majesty's measures, that his very reign only proves the prostrate condition of his subjects. True, when matters are at the worst they must mend. If however the sapping of British influence throughout India be the worst nowing to, or arising from our false forbearance or cowardice to Burmah, we cannot put our own shoulders to the wheel too soon to mend matters ourselves. To leave Tharawaddee "to bide his time" is to suffer the dry rot to ruin the state bark as well as to ruin one of our best ready-money customers. If Tharawaddee can violate treaties and expel our resident with impunity, why not Affghan like, try to murder our representative, and destroy our Army with similar impunity. Both must be resented by the paramount power or other states will follow their example.

"The other day a merchant came overland from Arracan; he was 9 days from Aing to the banks of the Irrawaddie, a short distance below Yandaboo. When Doolie bearers can travel across in 9 days during the rains, an advanced guard could do the same in the dry season in much less time, more especially if two steamers and some gun boats were stationed there to meet them, which, now that the entrance from sea into the Great Branch of the Irrawaddie is discovered (thanks to one of our enterprising countrymen) can be easily accomplished."—Englishman, August 26.

The *Hurkaru*, in a labored attempt to exonerate Captain Madden from the charge made against him of slandering the Bengal Sepoys, if not to justify his opinion, chooses to shirk the gist of the charge, and to suppose that nothing more was said (and even that in quite a private way) than what conveyed an apprehension that the sepoys might not like to advance for service in Affghanistan. The words imputed to Captain Madden, however, are "his *decided* opinion that the native troops would *not fight*," and there is no ground for our contemporary's modification of those words. *The whole account may be a fabrication; Captain Madden and Dwarkanath may not have met at all at Frankfort; neither of them may even have been at Frankfort;* but till the account is shown to be false, we must take it as we find it. The *Hurkaru* imputes it to a penny a liner's invention. It may be so, but it is odd how a Frankfort, or even a London, penny-a-liner could invent so much that was so exactly the truth, on a first and sudden meeting with these two individuals! The Captain's being in the Bengal army—in the artillery branch of it—of twenty years service, or so—are not points which a penny a liner would light on by intuition; any more than the fact of Dwarkanath having met Dost Mahommed at the Calcutta Government House, and expressed just the opinions which he entertained *here* on the Affghanistan question. As to the alleged privacy of the conversation, it is evident that it was not confined to Captain Madden, his companion, and Dwarkanauth, in a private room, for it is referred to as a discussion within *public* hearing,—unless we assume one of the three parties to it to have been himself its reporter!—and as to our contemporary's plea that Captain Madden has said no more in disparagement of the Sepoys than has been repeatedly said in the Indian Journals (*all* of them) it amounts to no more than that a dozen "blacks" no more make a "white" than two do. Whoever says our sepoys "will not, *fight*" slanders them. If he mean to say it but privately, he takes his chance of his words being made public; or if he write it in a newspaper anonymously, he takes his chance of being identified; and in either of such events he must be prepared, if he be a servant of the Company, to be called to public account for his calumniation of their native troops. We shall be very glad if it turn out that Captain Madden never said anything of the kind imputed to him, but we see nothing in the account to justify us in pronouncing it the mere lie of a penny a liner. Even the passing off of Dwarkanath, by an avant courier, as an Indian Prince, is most likely true, though we are quite sure that Dwarkanath himself would not connive at such a thing; but at any rate that has nothing to do with the matter in dispute. Captain Madden is alleged to have said that "in his *decided opinion*, based on an intimate knowledge of the native character, the sepoys would *not fight*," and the *Hurkaru* says:—"we do not of course understand the *words* attributed to Captain Madden to *mean* that the sepoys would turn their backs upon the enemy when actually in collision with them,"—yet what other meaning is to be fairly or logically drawn from an assertion that troops *wont fight*, we are at a loss to conceive! If the assertion have been made at all, it must be taken in the only legitimate construction which the words will bear,—and let us hope, therefore, that Captain Madden will be able to show that neither the words nor the equivalent sentiments were ever uttered at all.—Ibid.

We observe the Dutch Barque Sumatra still remains at Kedgeree and after all her disasters off town, and loss of anchors at Saugor the first time and now her fore-top-mast, we understand she is in want of a part of her crew, 4 or 5 having jumped overboard, one having been picked up by the Mermaid Buoy Vessel. We believe the Commander of the Sumatra saw the man and recognised him as one of his crew.—Ibid.

H. M. 50th Queen's Own Regiment reached Bhaugulpore on the 22nd instant. Several accidents had occurred from the upsetting of boats, and five or six more men were drowned since the corps left Berhampore.—Ibid, August 27.

Our Dacca letters inform us that the Indigo Planters and Agriculturists are getting up a subscription for a Testimonial to ten rupees each person.—As we some time since expressed a desire to see Lady Sale honored in this way, we are exceedingly glad that a beginning has been made—but we think the Ladies should have taken the lead. Perhaps they meditate a separate tribute.—*Ibid.*

The General Orders which we publish to day confirm two items of intelligence, that we gave our mofussil readers on Saturday; to wit, the additional Lieutenants, and the retirement of Brevet Major Bedford (Captain in the European Regiment) on the pension of a Colonel. The additional subalterns were much wanted in the army, and the efficiency of regiments would be greatly enhanced by an augmentation in the grade of Captains.—*Ibid, August* 29.

We understand that the Accountant General's Office where petty nightly thefts have for some months past been periodically committed on stationary, &c. was on Friday night again visited by thieves. It is supposed that they secreted themselves on the ground floor of the building in some of the dark and unfrequented passages before the office was closed; from their hiding place, the access to the second story was gained apparently by the back stairs and by forcing a door, which is said not to have been sufficiently well secured from which it may be gathered that this weak point had been previously ascertained. When fairly into the building, the stationery almirah of the Revenue Accountant's Office, which is in the same house, was opened by wrenching off the padlock; but from here nothing was stolen, as their search this time appeared to be for something better worth taking than stationery. From this they broke into the Loan Department by wrenching locks of considerable size, and removing bars of equal magnitude, and directed their attention to an almirah there which contained Government Promissory Notes, blank forms of Government Papers, one box in which was three or four hundred rupees, and another containing some jewellery belonging to a native writer in the office, who placed it there for safe custody. We understand, however, that nothing but this box of jewellery was taken. The thieves then retired with their booty, and as by their activity "locks, bolts and bars soon flew asunder" they readily obtained admission into the interest department; when there, they were separated from the street by one door, which, yielding to the same *modus operandi* as the previous ones had done; they quickly gained an egress from the premises, and have, in all probability, escaped every chance of detection.—*Ibid.*

We understand that the following appointments are likely to take place in the corps of Engineers. Captain Abbott (now Chief Engineer with General Pollock's force) to be Superintending Engineer, of the Norwestern Provinces, in place of Captain Crommelin resigned. Captain Greene to be Garrison Engineer and Civil Architect. Captain Guthrie to be Executive Engineer, Cawnpore division. Lieut. Gilmore and Capt. Burt to be Executive Engineers, respectively, in the Benares and Allahabad divisions. The first of these appointments does not look very much as though the force under General Pollock were destined for any very protracted service beyond the Indus.—*Hurkaru, August* 26.

The following extract from a Ferozpore letter, with which we have been favored, makes mention of the circumstances attending the death, or disappearance of some of the officers of the 5th N. I. alluded to in a letter from Caubul, which we quoted a day or two ago. It would seem that there is no authentic information of the deaths, either of Capt. Miles or Lieut. Burkinyoung. We think it is still within the range of possibility that other officers, besides those, who are now known to be in safety, will, in progress of time, be restored to their friends. They may have been carried into the interior and kept in confinement in remote places. We earnestly hope that such may prove to be the case:—

"I will not give you the substance of a conversation I had with two camp-followers, who arrived here (Ferozepore) a day or two ago, and who were in the general massacre, and witnessed all those dreadful scenes. One is the chowd'huree of the 5th Regiment N. I., the other a bheesty, late in the employ of poor Haig. The chowd'huree's story is that he left with the camp; and about three or four days' journey from Caubul, I think at Tezeen, it came on to snow very much, and the cold was intense, when they were suddenly surrounded by about 5,000 Affghans, who kept up a heavy fire from all quarters, besides rolling down large stones. Little or no resistance was made by the men, as they had little or no ammunition, and what with hunger and cold they were paralysed; those who stood their ground were cut to pieces, both officers and men. Some buried themselves in the snow, and were afterwards taken prisoners, and if they would not eat the Musselman food, they were at once butchered. Some were taken back to Caubul and sold—others were taken into the interior, and made to work in the fields. Poor Miles was here, but what became of him, the chowd'huree knows not, he did not see him fall. The chowd'huree had about Rs 900 with him, which he had secured in the public chest, and while looking after it, he was cut down, receiving a frightful wound, over the top of the skull, (which to this day is green,) and became senseless. When he awoke to reason, he found himself buried in snow—after this he fortunately met with a Hindoo priest, who subsisted him, until he could reach Jullalabad. He has lost some of his toes from frost—as has the bheesty. The account of the later corroborates the foregoing, with the addition that he was with his master the whole time. Poor Haig was seated in a kujawa, (camel basket,)—dreadfully laid up with disease, and suffering much agony from his head—his eyes and face having been affected—a ball struck him just over the groing. The camels were seized by the Affghans, himself dragged out of the kujawa, and cut to pieces—(here, both the men shed tears in recounting the terrible scene.) Other Officers met a similar fate, but neither saw Miles again. One Officer, Burkinyoung, was seen to take the colors and go ahead with them, but they never saw him afterwards, nor can they tell me whether your brother fell or not, they think Bygrave was saved.* It is very strange but amongst all the poor creatures from Caubul, I have not yet been able to find a sepoy of the 5th Regiment N. I., amongst them, or my fellows would have brought him, as they regularly inform me of those that drop in. Poor miles's death is not authenticated, nor even Burkinyoung's, as Government have had no certain knowledge of them, as far as I could learn, when at Simla a short time ago."—Ibid.

Among other periodicals and pamphlets brought by the last mail, we have one of the latter in the shape of a letter, "on the continuation of War in China and Affghanistan, by Harford Jones Brydges." It is addressed to Sir Charles Forbes. We shall, perhaps, notice the pamphlet at some future time; in the meanwhile, we may observe, that it could not have been addressed to a fitter person than the worthy baronet, whose name it bears. When, in December, 1839, a vote of thanks to Lord Auckland, for his wisdom and sagacity, was proposed at the Indian House, Sir Charles Forbes alone stood forward to oppose it. In doing so, he used these memorable words—we quote them from the British Friend of India Magazine, where we find them prefixed to a sensible article "on the cause and consequences of the war in Affghanistan:"—

"But the question still remained, how those troops were to get out of the situation in which they now were? Had the got the end of this business? Was every thing settled by the capture of Ghizni? that was the point. As that gallant veteran, the Duke of Wellington, said in his place in the House of Lords, 'we shall be able to judge of this expedition when the troops return.' *He wished to God that they might return; but he, for one, must say that he had exceedingly strong doubts on the subject.*"

Sir Charles was of course ridiculed as a simpleton and an alarmist. His words are regarded with different feelings now. He is spoken of as a prophet, who was erst set down as an ass.—Ibid.

The following extract, from the letter of a correspondent at Barrackpore, affords an item of news:

"To show you what a number of candidates there are for the 'loaves and fishes' of the Company's service, I heard this morning, that Lord Ellenborough had received no less than 64 applications for the 'Pension Paymastership' at Barrackpore, which is about to be vacated by major Irvins' promotion to regimental majority, vice Swiyne (of the 5th N. I.) killed in action, and that his lordship has offered the appointment to

* No doubt of it.—ED.

rapt. Moore (of the 8th cavalry) on account of the wounds he received in Bundlekund, when on service last hot winds.'—Ibid, Aug. 29.

We announce, with regret, the death of Major-General Penny. *He expired yesterday*, about noon, on board the *Dwarkanauth*, Steamer. His remains are to be interred, with all the honors, this morning. He had long been in a hopeless condition.—Ibid, 27th Aug.

MADRAS.

CONFIRMATION AT SHOLAPORE.—The Bishop of Bombay held a Confirmation at Sholapore on the 14th ultimo after which his Lordship started for Ahmednuggur in prosecution of his pastoral tour.—*United Service Gazette, Sept.* 2.

CIVIL SERVICE RUMOURS.—It is said that Mr. Douglas is to be appointed to act as Judge at Madura and that Mr. William Elliott is to officiate in his room as Register of the Sudder Court.—*Ibid.*

SICKNESS TO THE NORTHWARD.—We are sorry to learn that Cholera prevails to an alarming extent in the Nellore, Guntoor and Masulipatam Districts, where from thirty to forty persons are carried off daily, which has so greatly frightened the ryots that many are deserting their villages.—*Ibid.*

THE THUGGEE DEPARTMENT.—In our issue of the 19th we stated that we believed it to be beyond a doubt that the Thugs, although they have been greatly thinned, are not altogether exterminated, therefore that it would be a most unwise measure to reduce the Thuggee Department for many years to come. Since then we have had our supposition confirmed, and now know for certainty that several leading members of the Thug fraternity in the Deckhan and Southern India, together with many others of minor note, are still at large, indeed the number is estimated as approaching *fifty*, and we understand that, besides these, who are in themselves quite sufficient to revive Thuggee throughout India, there is very strong reason for believing that another class of these miscreants exists under the guise of Biragees—Hindoo religious mendicants. In fact most direct and positive evidence on this point has been obtained by some of the Officers of the Department, and these Biragees have hitherto only escaped detection through their migratory habits, a constant change in their appearance, and by their having kept the other Thugs in the dark as to their permanent abiding places, or indeed the particular province from whence they come, though there is no doubt of their being from some part of Hindostan. These wretches cannot however much longer escape detection; even now parties are on the look out for them, as the routes that they frequent, are well known. It having been ascertained that they travel even to the Southernmost point of India, and being besides further surmised that they occasionally visit Ceylon.

If no impediment be thrown in the way to prevent the continued exercise of that persevering zeal which has hitherto been so conspicuous in the Thuggee Department, the same exertions which were so successful in tracing out and exterminating the race of Thugs of the Golah Caste, who were for so many ages safely and unsuspectedly located in the dense jungles of the Cuttack Province will, ere long, trace out this class likewise of those vile murderers.

Besides these we are informed that a set of miscreants infest almost all the great thoroughfares throughout India, who make it their business to poison any traveller, who unwarily trusts himself to their hands, and they are equally as much to be dreaded, as were the Thugs themselves. It is quite necessary for the safety of the traveller that these wretches should be traced out and put down, and with the knowledge that the Government have of their existence, it will be criminal to desist until we have well grounded reason to believe the whole class have been exterminated; but as we cannot expect that the ordinary Police of the country, although reformed according to the plan proposed, will be able to effect this, we hope that the important task will be entrusted *entirely* to the Thuggee Department, which has so satisfactorily rooted out the greater portion of these secret murderers. But to return to the Thugs already known, and of whom a pretty good account has already been given, thanks to the zeal and activity of Major Sleeman and his Assistants, we are told that active measures are still being carried on against them, though in some parts of India they have been completely eradicated, and there the endeavour is to keep down "the system," but which will, we are convinced inevitably revive, if this vigilance be withdrawn, for the *seed* of that system, we are assured on good authority, exists throughout the Peninsula. In the Deckan and Southern India, as we said before, many Thugs are it is well known, still at large, and notwithstanding all the endeavours made to trace them out, for *now* they have no fixed dwelling places, the generality of them continue to elude their pursuers; but the chase is not altogether fruitless, for during the last year, the offices in the south have been able to bring eight of these wretches to justice, and we hear that parties are now out in various quarters in search of others, whose traces they are following on good information. The success of the last year is mainly owing to the removal of one of the offices to the Southern provinces, and parties from that office are constantly to be heard of in those districts, as our correspondents have, from time to time made known.

Whatever the *Agra Akhbar* may think fit to say touching the intention of Lord Ellenborough to abolish the Thuggee Department, we are credibly informed that his Lordship has never contemplated any such measure, though he has it in view to make certain reductions so as to lessen the expense, though not so as to affect its useful efficiency, wherever it may be required. For the reasons we have already given however, we very much doubt the policy of any reduction in the present strength of this Department, and we may add, the necessity that exists of entirely suppressing that horrible Dacoitee system, which duty has also been entrusted to the Thuggee Department. We therefore dare to recommend that his Lordship should, in this case, look well to consequences, ever bearing in mind the vast moral responsibility that he incurs, should the abolition or reduction of the Thuggee Department lead to the revival of the system, and that he may rest assured it will, though the secrecy of the operations of those monsters in human form, may at first perhaps, smother all discovery.

For our own part moreover, we consider that the Governor General who established the Thuggee Department deserves to be considered the greatest general benefactor to the people of India of any one who ever yet held the helm of the State; and what man will venture to deny that a portion of the revenue wrung from the poor Ryot, should be devoted to the protection of his person and property, in fully accomplishing that most philanthropic end,—which the noble spirit had in view, to whom the measure owed its origin?—*Ibid.*

"Io pœan, it is done at last."

Our troops march on Caubul—so says the *Bombay Times*—which admission would never have been made so long as the slightest reason existed to suppose the contrary. We quote our cotemporary's words.

"We are now left no room to doubt the accuracy of the intelligence formerly supplied us from Nusseerabad and Kurnaul in so far as General Nott is concerned: we reasoned on probabilities—on inevitable deductions from unquestioned facts and assuming that the Government of India were likely to pursue a similar course of investigation, arrive at similar results: we have been found in error because we expected reason, where madness seems to have ruled."

After this, what will the *Times'* readers think of the "mature reflection" which led him to assert the rumour to be "entirely groundless?" He "reasoned on probabilities." So did we from the commencement; so did every journal in India, and the result has proved which was right. The *Times* thought the Government would have assumed his data and come to similar conclusions, but now finds himself in error, whilst the confession is coupled with a declaration that madness seems to have ruled where reason should have guided. It is very annoying, we admit, to be brought to this pass, with the vivid remembrance upon his mind of all that he had written upon the subject, *in which he has invariably charged those opposed to his views as offering nothing better than "shallow clamour," and classing them among the "unthinking multitude."* It is now termed "madness;" as if the only sane persons in India were the Editor of the *Times*, and the very few, whom he has had the *honour* to inoculate. To retort in the same *courteous* phraseology presents no difficulties; but we will not have recourse to it, and deem the most fitting reproof to all those who have employed it to be—to leave them to their own reflections. "With the reckoning" as the *Times* justly remarks, "cool reflection comes." The *clique* have discovered one palpable error, which has evidently shaken the belief they entertained of their infallibility; the key-stone has been taken from the arch which they had reared at no small expense, and the whole is now disturbed and destined to fall beneath its own weight. A Correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The order for General Nott's advance was out on the 29th of July; the Dera-Ismail Khan fudge was pure mystification, and deceived no one. He may reach Cabool September 6th, and must be below the Pass by November. They will add to the wealth we have scattered over the country, for unless they buy forage at a thousand times its value they cannot feed their cattle, and must fall into disorganization.

"If opposed on the road and checked, and there are two or three ugly places, what?

"If repulsed in an attempt on Ghuznee—and why not? what?

"If properly surrounded and watched and harrassed which is most probable as Nott has no Cavalry?

"If fairly defeated any where, and a night surprise might do it?

"If one or either befall, and all are to be looked for, he will fall back a disorganized runaway rabble, devil take the hinmost, over the Toba mountains to Quetta—sans guns—sans camels,—sans every thing!"

"I am horribly afeard, Hal,"

So it would appear; and if the quality of the metal was equal throughout Nott's force, we should most undoubtedly partake of the same feeling. From what the Candahar troops have already done we may fairly infer what they will do; nor do we suppose for a moment that the understanding is not complete between Generals Pollock and Nott. Besides which, it is reasonable to conclude that the former movement will take place under such arrangements, that both Generals will be in the neighbourhood of Cabool about the same time. As the *Times* would say, we reason on probabilities—on inevitable deductions from unquestioned facts; and are willing to submit to the severest lash of our cotemporary's pen, if our speculations on this matter do not turn out as we have stated. The ifs of the writer in the *Times* are amusing enough, and nothing is more easy than to multiply them almost indefinitely. It might be suggested that,

If the cattle failed in obtaining forage, they might, contrary to their natural inclination, take a liking for animal food—and why not? What? The probability would then be that the *Times'* Correspondent would stand a fair chance of being devoured!

If our cotemporary of the *Times* were generalissimo of the forces in Affghanistan, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, but that he would urge the withdrawal of the troops at the expense of all that is dear to the soldier, to the flag of England, and to his country's honor and cause! Further;

If his Correspondent should, in connexion with his companions in arms, unfortunately meet with the reverses he has so pathetically described, who would question the propriety of his looking after himself, or doubt for a moment, but that he would form no portion of the rear of the disorganized rabble!

If, in skipping over the Toba mountains, making all possible despatch for Quetta, he should be overtaken by the Affghan horse, who knows but that in the panic he might die from mere fright, and thus save them the trouble of ascertaining whether there be not in his cranium a deficiency of brain!

"I am horribly afeard, Hal," is his exclamation. Such chicken-hearted souls mistake their calling by going into the Army. They would do much better were they employed as scarecrows on some of our English farms, to drive away the sparrows and other birds which delight to revel in fields of grain approaching to ripeness.

If such were their position, they might make as much clatter as they pleased, noise being essential to the duties of their office.

But we must cry a halt to these speculations, however interesting it might be to the reader, or however necessary to the fuller developement of the use of ifs.

The *Englishman* too, what will he say in explanation of his positive averments that no advance on Caubul would take place? Rejoice, we know he will in the change of purpose, having always given his able advocacy to such a step; but it will read our cotemporary a lesson on the propriety of qualifying his statements whenever he has occasion again to speak of the determinations of the Governor General as affecting our Affghanistan movements.—Athenæum, Sept. 3.

Her Majesty's 25th Regiment, we are told, is a Scotch Corps, and has a set of Bag-pipes attached to each Company. The detachment per Repulse was composed principally of raw recruits, many of them very young men and fresh and ready for any service.

We regret to announce the death at Sholapore on the 23rd ultimo, of Lieut. Colonel R. James of the 1st Light Cavalry, Commanding that station. This casualty gives a Line step to the 8th Regiment, promoting Major F. Straton to Lieut. Colonel, Captain J. C. Wallace to Major, Lieutenant J. Whitlock to Captain, and Cornet G. K. Newberry to Lieutenant. Lieut. Colonel J. H. Winbolt, the next senior officer at Sholapore, has assumed temporary Command of the station.

A detachment of the 19th Regiment N. I. under Command of a Native Officer, arrived at the Presidency from Negapatam on Thursday morning in charge of treasure.

Lieut. Colonel Butterworth, C. B., Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, arrived from the Cape on Thursday per Brig Minerva, completely reestablished in health. His period of leave extended to the 19th August 1843.

Details of Europeans and Natives from the Corps at Maulmain, arrived at the Presidency yesterday morning per ship Whitby.—Ibid.

At the late meeting of the Native inhabitants of Madras, to determine on some testimonial to Lord Elphinstone, the resolutions agreed to were, we learn, a farewell address to his Lordship, and the endowment of a scholarship in the Madras University bearing his name. Whether any further mark of respect has been determined upon, we have not heard, and shall be rather incredulous when we do, as we are sorry to find that great vacillation of purpose has prevailed among the native community, on an occasion when their conduct should have been marked with delicacy, promptness, and decision. We believe that but one feeling and that a grateful and respectful one prevails towards his Lordship on the part of the natives of Madras, but from various circumstances which have come to our knowledge, their mode of publicly expressing it has been tinctured by a wavering, an indecision and a narrowness of feeling less creditable to themselves than we could have desired to see.—Spectator, Sept 3.

The General Order in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of yesterday, cancelling that for the removal of the 2d European Regiment from Bangalore to Arnee and Arcot, and stationing H. M. 25th Regiment at the latter place instead, will we think afford very general satisfaction.—Ibid.

CAPE.

South African Coml. Advertiser, July 9.

NATAL.—The Frontier Post brought us no further intelligence from Natal.

It is reported, very naturally, that the Boers at Natal have sent to their comrades on the Modder River and elsewhere, for re-inforcements; but the reader may judge of the value of such reports when the numbers about to march on this errand, are given by one authority at 300, and by another, equally authentic, at 3000! Be they hundreds or thousands, it is lamentable to think of the crimes they have committed and of the destruction now impending over their heads, from which nothing short of instant submission to their lawful Sovereign, can save even a remnant of them.

It may be proper to notice, though only as a passing hint, that the *Rumors*, as they are called, respecting the disaffection of certain persons or families on the frontier, and the treasonable intentions ascribed to the Boers in the tractes of country immediately beyond the Orange River, by whomsoever scattered amongst the ignorant population of some of the frontier districts, can have but one object, and certainly but one effect—the object and effect namely, of causing more blood to be shed and of forcing more necks into the halter. How far Government performs its functions as guardian of the public safety and conservator of the laws, in overlooking such violations of all decorum, as well as of all duty, in the midst of open rebellion and unconcealed disaffection, will no doubt be shown hereafter. That it will be a subject of inquiry hereafter, no one who duly respects the honor of the crown or the life of the subject, can doubt.

European Intelligence.

TURKEY.

CONSTATINOPLE, JULY 14.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The latest accounts form Beyond represent the Lebanon to be in a state of tranquillity. The Druse chieftains still continue under arrest, nor is it probable that they will be liberated without guarantees for future good conduct, or until the disarmament has been effected. On the other hand Moustafa Pacha has liberated the Maronite sheiks. They, as well as Emir Abdullah al Ghazi, who took refuge on board one of her Majesty's ships, have been permitted to return to their families. They have been ordered, however, to remove to districts distant from those wherein they were know to have conspired against the government. It appears that these chieftains intended to have offered resistance, at the moment when the seraskier, having discovered the projected conspiracy, ordered their arrest. But some of the foreign consuls, being apprised of their projects, forthwith dispatched emissaries, exhorting them to abstain from violence, and stating that the commission of rebellious acts could not fail to injure their own cause, and to prevent foreign powers from further interference on their behalf. This prudent advice was listened to, and the commencement of civil war thus obviated. The names of those consuls are not mentioned, but that of her Majesty's consul cannot have been among the number. If so, it will have been one of the best proofs hitherto given of that functionary's judgment, and a worthy mode of acknowledging Sir S. Canning's monitory circular.

Half of the mischiefs that have occurred recently in Syria, and of the discussions that constantly take place between foreign legations and the Porte, have arisen from the injudicious conduct of consular agents towards Turkish local authorities. Instances, doubtless, occur when the latter are solely to blame; but for the most part the fault has rested with, and been aggravated by the exigencies of the former. If Mr. D'Israeli would carry his investigations into this branch of the public service, he would find a wide field for his labours in the consular establishment under the jurisdiction of the British Embassy at Constantinople. *In fact the whole legislation connected with this department in the Ottoman Empire demands the most serious investigation and reform. As the legislation now stands, the administration of justice is a mere delusion.* It is not only a mode of escape, but an encouragement to the worst criminals. Malefactors thereby secure impunity, and honest men cannot obtain justice. This is not the fault of the Queen's representative, or of our worthy and zealous Consul General at Pera. The mischief is in the vicious system, founded upon a variety of conventions, well suited to past times, but totally inadequate for present purposes or days.

The last advices from Syria state that the number of Albanians has not been augmented; and that so long as the mountain continues tranquil, these troops, whose conduct has given just cause for complaint, will not be sent into the interior. Their services are at present limited to the sea-coast. They are now stationed in places where they can cause the least annoyance to the peaceable inhabitants, but where they may be the most useful, and ready for action in the event of any attempt at outbreak. Several examples have been made and Moustafa Pacha, who is himself an Albanian, has adopted every possible measure to enforce discipline, and to prevent recurrences of outrage. The detachment sent to Tripoli has been employed in collecting the tribute long due from the Henseri Arabs, the remainder are echeloned between Saida and Beyrout. The most refractory are encamped near the latter place, under the immediate eye of the Seraskier, who has given full satisfaction to the French and other authorities, by summarily punishing those who have been guilty of outrage or offence against subjects of their respective nations.

The return of Selim Bey is not talked of, nor will this return advance the solution of the Syrian question. It was affirmed in the Morning Chronicle, from the first moment of his departure, that no benefit could be expected from his mission. This prediction has been fully verified, and it is difficult to comprehend how any member of the diplomatic corps could have anticipated more favourable results. The evident object of Selim Bey's mission was to gain time, not to obtain correct information. He was sent to gather arguments for opposition, not to collect proofs of the policy of submission—or in other words not to depose against his own employers.

The negotiations upon this subject have not been resumed The answer of the British government to Sir S. Canning's despatches of the 10th ult., are daily expected. We shall then see whether our ambassador will be directed to follow the prudent example of his Russian and Prussian colleagues, or whether, by converting friendly remonstrance into hostile declarations and acts, the English cabinet is prepared to crown the artful schemes of Russia and France, the main object of which has been to produce a schism between us and the Porte, and to destroy what little influence England still possesses at this place. Should this be the case M. de Titof will well merit his promised promotion to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary, and M. de Bourqueney will add to his diplomatic laurels. The former will have replaced Russian ascendancy and preponderance upon its ancient footing, and the latter will have wiped out three-fourths of the evil effects produced by M. De Bourqueney will have raised France, and depressed England. What more can France require? This discomfiture will not cause the English press to imitate the splenetic example of our lively neighbours. We may regret the defeat, but we shall not less esteem the victor. We may venture to observe that our diplomatic game might have been more skilfully played; but we shall not fall into th petulant and irratonal error of vituperating those who have been an over-match for us in address and diplomatic craft.

The present moment is one, of all others, during which the British government should act with caution and temperance, and abstain from adding to the numerous complications that appear to be rising around the Ottoman government. Turn which way one will, there exist causes for disquietude. In Syria, on the Grecian border, upon the confines of Servia, in Wallachia, in the pachalic of Bagdad, upon the frontiers of Turkish Khorassan, and upon those of Erzeroum. Every where the extremities of the empire are menaced, and it therefore behoves us to support, not to enfeeble the centre; unless indeed it be our desire to hasten the catastrophe which all powers, excepting England, are interested in advancing. A catastrophe the more injurious to us, since we must inevitably fight for the fragments; and yet we seem to be acting as if there was no danger in front, and as if the lion's share was to be our ultimate reward.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

It may certainly answer the purposes of the moment to employ violent measures against the Porte, in orde to carry our point in Syria; but as acts of compulsion cannot fail to diminish the authority and strength of the central government, and thus to augment the exigencies of domestic as well as foreign enemies, the result of these compulsory acts must prove injurious to ourselves. This is already exemplified. Taking advantage of the disposition shown by England and other powers to curb the Porte in Syria, and to force the Ottoman government to yield to the demands of its Christian subjects, the Bulgaro-Greeks have already resumed their seditious practices. The same men who took refuge in Servia last year, after instigating the people to revolt, had again made their appearance in the vicinity of Nissa, and have again raised the standard of rebellion. Overt acts have taken place, and the only reward that the Porte has reaped from its clemency in 1841 is a renewal of sedition in 1842.

The rebels are Greek Christians, and consider themselves as fully well entitled to protection as the Maronites. They demand equality of rights—liberty—God knows what! Why should not the powers interfere in their behalf? The grounds for interference on one side are quite as valid as they are on the other. Having cleverly established the precedent of interference, individual interference in Syria, there can be no objection to its enforcement in Bulgaria. This is what Russia anticipated, and as the claimants are Greek Christians, there is no reason why she should not interfere in their favour. She will do this—but in a more politic, and, probably, successful manner than that adopted by England.

In the mean time this new complication has caused considerable apprehension at the Porte. It has been considered necessary to adopt vigorous repressive measures. A strong demi-brigade of infantry, with four squadrons and four field pieces, forming part of the division on its march to Monastir, has been ordered to move by its right upon Nissa, and a second brigade, with another demi battery, will advance from Adrianople and Sophia. Hossein Pacha, of Widdin, has also received orders to throw forward some strong detachments along the Servian frontier. Little doubt is entertained that these Bulgarian rebels are connected with the principal committees at Athens, and that a plan exists of harassing the Ottoman government, upon various distant points, so as to divide and harass the Sultan's troops. We shall soon know whether our government considers it judicious to favour the machinations of the Porte's enemies, by creating a diversion in Syria. This would be a strange way of proving our amity—a still more singular mode of showing our wisdom.

The principal topics of conversation in the diplomatic circles at the present moment, are the events passing upon the Turco-Persian frontier. According to the latest advices from the pachalic of Bagdad, the reports of skirmishes between the Turkish and Persian troops, are not unfounded. The account of losses on both sides has, however, as usual, been ludicrously exaggerated—a cypher has been added. Thus 400 have been swollen into 4,000. No official details have been received later than the 10th of August. The Persians, said to be commanded by a brother of the Shah, had crossed the imaginary and long contested border line to the north-east of Bagdad, and had taken possession of seven towns, among which is Sul'eimanie, the capital of the Turkish Khorassan. But they had been again dislodged, and had retired across the boundary, followed by the Turks. Ali Reza, Pacha of Bagdad, was assembling a corps of regulars and militia, for the defence of Kerbalah and other places in his pachalic, and the Pachas of Diarbekir and Mossoul had been directed to advance with all their disposable forces in the direction of Suleimanie. The Intelligence hitherto received is very imperfect, but it has caused great sensation at the Porte, especially as it is rumoured that despatches have arrived from Teheran, containing a declaration of war. The Persian merchants at this place, Trebizonde and elsewhere, are therefore in daily expectation of being ordered to quit the country. The mediation of Russia has been resorted to by both parties A Russian colonel of engineers has been sent from this place to the Turkish and Persian head-quarters, in front of Suleimanie, and upon Monday the Persian chargé d'affaires had an interview of several hours with M. de Titof at Buzukder. It is said that a courier will depart this evening with despatches from the Russian legation here to Count Medem at Teheran. It does not appear that the Porte has applied for the mediation of our embassy. Reinforcements of troops and arms have been ordered to march upon Bagdad, and some from this place. Last night a detachment of the imperial guards moved from Scutari en route for that Pachalik. The details consisted of 950 lancers, three battalions (1,600 men) infantry, and two batteries (16 guns) field artilery.

This is not the only embarrassment that awaits the Porte on its eastern frontier. It appears that Ali Reza Pacha has refused to obey the order forwarded to him to remove to Damascus. When he first received the vizierial letter, commanding him to exchange with Nezib Pacha, he replied that he was the Sultan's slave, and ready to obey orders, but that the people of Bagdad, satisfied with his government, would not allow him to depart. Thereupon the Grand Vizier despatched a peremptory order, commanding him to present himself at Constantinople. To this no reply was returned; and, if report is to be believed, the bearer of the order paid with his head for his journey. This is a pleasant way of proving the liberty obtained by Gulkhaneh, "the adopted child," of the powers, which the Turkish wags call Kulkhaneh, or the "dust hole." It is but justice to observe, that Ali Reza Pacha has hitherto administered his pachalik to the satisfaction of the Porte and inhabitants, and that the latter were ill disposed to receive Nezib.

It is rumoured that there is some chance of the Grecian negotiation being renewed, and that the Porte, urgently solicited by M. Mavrocordate, has consented to take the subject into consideration, declaring, at the same time, that it cannot, and will not, depart from the fundamental principles of the Zographos treaty, especially as relates to the questions of international jurisdiction and coasting trade. Were it to abandon these two points, it would commit a most dangerous act of commercial and legislative impolicy.

A report has been spread here, that one of the steamers, the Nimrod, employed in the Euphrates survey, had been sunk by striking upon a rock, and that it would require great labour and expense to raise her.

The last boat from Syria, which arrived on Saturday, has brought three Maronite delegates, with renewed petitions to the Porte, praying for the restoration of the Sheib family. The delegates are in quarantine at Koullely, but the petition has been communicated to the legations of the five powers. No steps will be taken thereon until the British ambassador is apprised of the intentions of his government. In the meantime a firman has been addressed by the Grand Vizier to Mustapha Pacha. This firman, which has been read in public at Beyrout, with great ceremony, expresses the Porte's satisfaction at his conduct in Syria, and thanks him for his successful exertions in restoring tranquillity to Syria, and especially for his adjustment of the affairs of the Lebanon.

Letters of the 30th June from Damascus state that the Arabs are gradually drawing round the Pachaliks and fighting among themselves. Kara Ali Pacha has marched with 2,000 troops, regular and irregular, upon Homs and Haarah, in order to drive them back. The Anazij and Beny Sahrtribes have come to blows upon the southern side of Damascus, and it is reported that the latter, aided by the Naplusians, have defeated the former, assisted by a body of Turkish irregular horse. This conduct of the Naplusians, if true, places them at once in a state of revolt against the government. Complaints are made in Syria of the delay in paying the troops and functionaries. This is far from being the case here. The whole garrison, and all public functionaries, were paid in money up to the 1st of the present moon, *Djemaziul Ahir* (8th *July*).

The Porte is about to introduce a new system of calculation in regard to payments. Hitherto all persons, civil or military, were paid by the lunar month. It is intended henceforth to adopt the system of solar months, calculated according to the Greek Calendar, or old style. The Porte will thus gain eleven days in the year. One of the principal causes of this is, that the greater part of the taxes, especially those let by contract, and the *haraditch* are hired according to the solar calculation. Hence the Porte hitherto suffered a proportionate loss of eleven days within the solar year.

In appears that the affair of Wallachia has been settled through the intervention of Russia and Austria. Prince Ghika will not be deposed, as was at first decreed by Russia: An accommodation has been made between him and the Byards. The courts at Bucharest have given their verdict in the affair of the revolter caught with arms in their hands at Kraila. Some seven, principally Greeks, have been sentenced to death. It is said they will be delivered to the Grecian authorities, or, in other words, liberated, that they my re-commence elsewhere. Shekib Effendi will remain for some time at Bucharest, where his conduct appears to have given satisfaction to all parties. It is said that Russia protested against the first firman intended to have been issued by the Porte, and that in consequence of M. de Titof's remonstrances, a second firman, more agreeable to Russia, was drawn up here, and forwarded to Bucharest.—Times, August 4.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE MOUNTAIN PASS.

On the whole, the journey to me was a delightful one and certainly not the least pleasant portion of my life in Ireland. Endowed—partly from his individual gifts, partly from the nature of his sacred functions—with influence over all the humble ranks in life, the good priest jogged along with the assurance of hearty welcome wherever he pleased to halt, the only look of disappointment being when he declined some proffered civility, or refused an invitation to delay his journey. The chariot was well known in every town and village, and scarcely was the rumble of its wheel, heard coming up the "street," when the population might be seen assembling in little groups and knots, to have a word with "the father," to get blessing—to catch his eye, or even a smile to nod from him. He knew every one and every thing, and with a tact which is believed to be the prerogative of royalty, he never miscalled a name, nor mistook an event. Inquiring after them, for soul and body, he entered with real interest into all their hopes and plans, their fears and anticipations, and talked away about pigs, pennances, purgatory, and potatoes, in a way that showed his information, on any of these matters, to be of no mean or common order.

By degrees our way left the more travelled high road, and took by a mountain track through a wild romantic line of country beside the Shannon. No villages now presented themselves, and indeed but little trace of any habitation whatever: large misshapen mountains, whose granite sides were scarce concealed by the dark fern, the only vegetation that clothed them, rose around and about us. In the valleys some strips of bog might be seen with little hillocks of newly-cut turf, the only semblance of man's work the eye could rest on. Tillage there was none. A dreary silence, too, reigned throughout. I listened in vain for the bleating of a lamb or the solitary tinkle of a sheep-bell; but no—save the cawing of the rooks or the mournful cry of the plover, I could hear nothing. Now and then, it is true, the heavy flapping of a strong wing would point the course of a heron soaring towards the river, but his low flight even spoke of solitude, and showed he feared not man, in his wild and dreary mountains. At intervals we could see the Shannon winding along, far, far down below us, and I could mark the islands in the bay of Scariff, with their ruined churches and one solitary tower; but no sail floated on the surface, nor did an oar break the sluggish current of the stream. It was, indeed, a dreary scene, and somehow my companion's manner seemed coloured by its influence, for scarcely had we entered the little valley that led to this mountain track, than he became silent and thoughtful, absorbed in reflection, and when he spoke, either doing so at random or in a vague and almost incoherent way that showed his ideas were wandering.

I remarked that, as we stopped at a little forge shortly after daybreak, the smith had taken the priest aside and whispered to him a few words, at which he seemed strangely moved; and as they spoke together for some moments in an under-tone, I perceived by the man's manner and gesture as well as by the agitation of the good father himself, that something of importance was being told. Without waiting to finish the little repair to the carriage, which had caused our halt, he re-mounted hastily, and, beckoning me to take my place, drove on at a pace that spoke of haste and eagerness. I confess that my curiosity to know the reason was great, but as I could not with propriety ask, nor did my companion seem disposed to give the information, I soon relapsed into a silence unbroken as his own, and we travelled along for some miles without speaking. Now and then the priest would make an effort to relieve the weariness of the way by some remark upon the scenery, or some allusion to the wild grandeur of the pass; but it was plain he spoke only from constraint, and that his mind was occupied on other and very different thoughts. It was now wearing late, and yet no trace of any house or habitation could I see, where to rest for the night. Not wishing, however, to interrupt the current of my friend's thoughts, I maintained my silence, straining my eyes on every side, from the dark mountains that towered above me, to the narrow gloomy valley that lay several hundred feet beneatd our track—but all in vain. The stillness was unbroken, and not a roof, not even a smoke-wreath could be seen far as the view extended.

The road by which we travelled was scarped from the side of a mountain, and for some miles pursued a gradually descending course. On suddenly turning the angle of a rocky wall that skirted us for above a mile, we came in sight of a long reach of the Shannon upon which the sun was now setting in all its golden lustre. The distant shore of Munster, rich in tillage and pasture-land, was lit up, too, with corn-field and green meadow, leafy wood and blue mountain, all glowing in their brightest hue. It was a vivid and a gorgeous picture, and I could have looked on it long with pleasure, when suddenly I felt my arm grasped by a strong finger. I turned round, and the priest, relaxing his hold, pointed down into the dark valley below us, as he said in a low and agitated voice—"You see the light—it is there—there." Quickening our pace by every effort, we began rapidly to descend the mountain by a zig-zag road, whose windings soon lost lost us the view I have mentioned, and left nothing but the wild and barren mountains around us. Tired as our poor horse was, the priest pressed him forward, and regardless of the broken and rugged way, he seemed to think of nothing but his haste, muttering between his teeth with a low but rapid articulation, while his face grew flushed and pale at intervals, and his eye had all the lustrous glare and restless look of fever. I endeavoured, as well as I was able, to occupy my mind with other thoughts, but with that invincible, fascination that turns us ever to the side we try to shun, I found myself again and again gazing on my companion's countenance. Every moment now his agitation increased; his lips were firmly closed; his brow contracted; his cheek flattened, and quivering with a nervous spasm, while his hand trembled violently as he wiped the big drops of sweat that rolled in agony from his forehead.

At last we reached the level, where a better road presented itself before us, and enabled us so to increase our speed that we were rapidly coming up with the light, which, as the evening closed in, seemed larger and brighter than before. It was now that hour when the twilight seems fading into night, a grey and sombre darkness colouring every object, but yet marking grass and rock, pathway and river with some seeming of their noonday hues, so that as we came along I could make out roof and walls of a mud cabin built against the very mountain side, in the gable of which the light was shining. A rapid, a momentary thought flashed across my mind as to what dreary and solitary man could fix his dwelling-place in such a spot as this, when in an instant the priest suddenly pulled up the horse, and, stretching out one hand with a gesture of listening, whispered—"Hark!—did you not hear that?" As he spoke, a cry, wild and fearful, rose through the gloomy valley—at first in one prolonged and swelling note, then broken as if by sobs, it faltered, sunk, and rose again wilder and madder, till the echoes, catching up the direful sounds, answered and repeated them as though a chorus of unearthly spirits were calling to each other through the air.

"O God! too late—too late," said the priest, as he bowed his face upon his knees, and his strong frame shook in agony. "O Father of mercy," he cried, as he lifted his eyes, bloodshot and tearful, toward heaven, "forgive me this—and if unshriven before thee——." Another cry, more frantic than before, here burst upon us, and the priest, muttering with rapid utterance, appeared lost in prayer. But at him I looked no longer, for straight before us on the road, and in front of the little cabin, now not above thirty paces from us, knelt the figure of a woman, whom, were it not from the fearful sounds we had heard, one could scarce believe a thing of life: her age not more than thirty years; she was pale as death; not a tinge, not a ray of colour streaked her bloodless cheek; her black hair, long and wild, fell upon her back and shoulders, straggling and disordered; her hands were clasped as she held her stiffened arms straight before her. Her dress bespoke the meanest poverty, and her sunk cheek and drawn-in lips betokened famine and starvation. As I gazed on her, almost breathless with awe and dread, the priest leaped out, and hurrying forward, called out to her in Irish, but she heard him not, she saw him not—all dead to every sense. She remained still and motionless. No feature trembled, no limb was shaken; she knelt before us, like an image of stone; and then, as if by some spell that worked within that, once more gave forth the heart-rending cry we heard at first. Now, low and plaintive, like the sighing night-wind, it rose higher and fuller, pausing and continuing at intervals, and then breaking into short and fitful efforts, it grew wilder and stronger, till, at last, with one outbreak, like the overflowing of a heart of misery, it ceased abruptly.

The priest bent over her and spoke to her; he called her by her name, and shook her several times—but all in vain. Her spirit, if indeed, present with her body, had lost all sympathy with things of earth.

"God help her," said he; "God comfort her. This is sore affliction."

As he spoke he walked towards the little cabin, the door of which now stood open. All was still and silent within its walls. Unused to see the dwellings of the poor in Ireland, my eye ranged over the bare walls, the damp and earthen floor, the few and miserable pieces of furniture—when suddenly my attention was called to another and a sadder spectacle. In one corner of the hovel, stretched upon a bed, whose poverty might have made it unworthy of a dog to lie in, lay the figure of a large and powerfully-built man, stone dead. His eyes were closed, and the chin bound up with a white cloth, and a sheet, torn and ragged, was stretched above his cold limbs, while on either side of him two candles were burning. His features, though rigid and stiffened, were manly, and even handsome; the bold character of the face heightened in effect by his beard and moustache, which appeared to have been let grow for some time previous, and whose black and waving curl looked darker, from the pallor around it. Some lines there were about the mouth, that looked like harshness and severity, but the struggle of departing life might have caused them.

Gently withdrawing the sheet that covered him, the priest placed his hand upon his heart. It was evident to me, from his manner, that he still believed him living; and as he rolled back the covering he felt for his hand. Suddenly starting he fell back for an instant, and as he moved his fingers backwards and forwards, I saw that they were covered with blood. I drew near, and now perceived that the dead man's chest was laid open by a wound of several inches in extent. The ribs had been cut across, and some portion of the heart or lung seemed to protrude. At the slightest touch of the body, the blood gushed forth anew, and ran in streams upon him. His right hand, too, was cut across the entire palm—the thumb nearly severed at the joint. This appeared to have been rudely bound together; but it was evident, from the nature and size of the other wound, that he could not have survived it many hours.

As I looked in horror at the frightful spectacle before me, my foot struck at something beneath the bed. I stooped down to examine, and found it was a carbine, such as dragoons usually carry. It was broken at the stock, and bruised in many places, but still seemed not unserviceable. Part of the butt-end was also stained with blood. The clothes of the dead man, clotted and matted with gore, were also there, adding, by their terrible testimony, to the dreadful fear that haunted me. Yes, every thing confirmed it,—murder and crime had been there. A low, muttering sound near made me turn my head, and I saw the priest kneeling beside the bed, engaged in prayer. His head was bare, and he wore a kind of scarf of blue silk, and the small case that contained the last rites of his church, was placed at his feet.

Apparently lost to all around, save the figure of the man that lay dead before him, he muttered, with ceaseless rapidity, prayer after prayer, stopping, ever and anon, to place his hand on the cold heart, or to listen, with his ear upon the livid lips; and then resuming, with greater eagerness, while the big drops rolled from his forehead, and the agonising torture he felt, convulsed his entire frame.

"O God!" he exclaimed, after a prayer of some minutes, in which his features worked like one in a fit of epilepsy—"O God, is it then too late!"

He started to his feet as he spoke, and bending over the corpse, with hands clasped above his head, he poured forth a whole torrent of words in Irish, swaying his body backwards and forwards, as his voice, becoming broken by emotion, now sunk into a whisper, or broke into a discordant shout:—"Shaun, Shaun," cried he, as stooping down to the ground he snatched up the little crucifix and held it before the dead man's face, at the same time he shook him violently by the shoulder, and cried, in accents I can never forget, some words aloud, among which alone I could recognise one word—Thea—the Irish word for God. He shook him till the head rocked heavily from side to side, and the blood oozed from the opening wound, and stained the ragged covering of the bed. At this instant the priest stopped suddenly, and fell upon his knees, while, with a low, faint sigh, he who seemed dead lifted his eyes and looked around him, his hands grasped the sides of the bed, and, with a strength that seemed supernatural, he raised himself to the sitting posture. His lips were parted and moved, but without a sound, his filmy eyes turnedslowly in their sockets from one object to another, till, at length, they fell upon the little crucifix that had dropped from the priest's hand upon the bed. In an instant the corpse-like features seemed inspired with life—a gleam of brightness shot from his eyes—the head nodded forward a couple of times, and I thought I heard a discordant, broken sound issue from the open mouth, and a moment after, the head dropped upon the chest, and the hands relaxed, and he fell back with a crash, never to move more.

Overcome with horror, I staggered to the door, and sank upon a little bench in front of tho cabin. The cool air of the night soon brought me to myself, and while, in my confused state, I wondered if the whole might not be some dreadful dream, my eyes once more fell upon the figure of the woman, who still knelt in the attitude we had first seen her. Her hands were clapsed before her, and from time to time her wild cry rose into the air, and woke the echoes of that silent valley. A faint moonlight lay in broken patches around her, and mingled its beams with the red glare of the little candles within, as their light fell upon her marble features. From the cabin I could hear the sounds of the priest's voice, as he continued to pray without ceasing. As the hours rolled on nothing changed, and when, prompted by curiosity, I looked within the hovel, I saw the priest still kneeling beside the bed, his face pale, and sunk, and haggard, as though months of sickness and suffering had passed over him.

I dared not speak—I dared not disturb him, and I sat down near the door in silence.

It is one of the strange anomalies of our nature, that the feelings which rend our hearts with agony have a tendency, by their continuance, to lull us into slumber. The watcher by the bed-side of his dying friend—the felon in his cell, but a few hours before death, sleep—and sleep soundly. The bitterness of grief would seem to blunt sensation, and the mind, like the body, can only sustain a certain amount of burden, after which it succumbs and yields; as I found it amid this scene of horror and anguish, with every thing to excite that can operate upon the mind;—the woman stricken motionless and senseless by grief—the dead man as it were recalled to life by the words that were to herald him into life everlasting—the old man, whom I had known but as a gay companion, displayed now before my eyes in all the workings of his feeling heart, called up by the afflictions of one world and the terrors of another; and this in a wild and dreary valley, far from man's dwelling. Yet, amid all this, and more than all, the harassing conviction that some deed of blood, some dark hour of crime had been here at work, perhaps to be concealed for ever, and go unavenged, save of heaven—and yet, with this around and about me, I slept—how long I know not; but when I woke the misty morning hung in the valley, or rolled, in masses of cloud like vapour, along the mountain-side. In an instant the whole scene of the previous night was before me—and the priest still knelt beside the dead man—I looked for the woman, but she was gone.

The noise of wheels, at some distance, could now be heard on the mountain-road; and as I walked steadily from the door, I could see three figures descending the pass, followed by a car and horse. As they came along, I marked that beneath the straw on the car, something protruded itself on either side, and this, I soon saw, was a coffin. As the men approached the angle of the road they halted, seemed to converse in an eager and anxious manner, when, suddenly, one of them broke from the others, and, springing to the top of a low wall that skirted the road, continued to look steadily at the house for some minutes together. The thought flashed on me at the moment, that perhaps my being a stranger to them might have caused their hesitation, so I waved my hat a couple of times above my head. Upon this they resumed their march, and in a few minutes more were standing beside me. One of them, who was an old man, with hard, weather-beaten features, addressed me, first in Irish, but correcting himself, at once asked, in a low, steady voice:—

"Was the priest in time? Did he get the rites?"

I nodded in reply; when he muttered, as if to himself:—

"God's will be done. Shaun didn't tell of Hogan——"

"Whisht! father—whisht!" said one of the younger men, as he laid his hand upon the old man's arm; while he added something in Irish, gesticulating with energy as he spoke.

"Is Mary come back, sir?" said the third, as he touched his hat to me respectfully.

"The woman—his wife?" said I; "I have not seen her to-day."

"She was up with us, at Kiltimmon, at two o'clock this morning, but wouldn't wait for us. She wanted to get back at once poor crayture. She bears it well and has the stout heart.—Faith, may be before long she'll make some others faint in their hearts, that have stricken hers this night."

"Was she calm, then?" said I.

"As you are this minute; and sure enough she helped me, with her own hands, to put the horse in the car; for, you see, I couldn't lift the shaft with my one arm."

I now saw that his arm was bound up, and buttoned within the bosom of his great coat.

The priest now joined us, and spoke for several minutes in Irish; and, although ignorant of all he said, I could mark, in the tone of his voice, his look, his manner, and his gesture, that his words were those of rebuke and reprobation. The old man heard him in silence, but without any evidence of feeling. The others, on the contrary, seemed deeply affected, and the younger, of the two, whose arm was broken, seemed greatly moved, and the tears rolled down his hardy cheeks.

These signs of emotion were evidently displeasing to the old man, whose nature was of sterner and more cruel mould; and, as he turned away from the Father's admonition, he moved past me, muttering, as he went:—

"Isn't it all fair?—blood for blood; and sure they dhruv him to it."

After a few words from the priest, two of the party took their spades from the car, and began digging the grave; while Father Loftus, leading the other aside, talked to him for some time.

"Be gorra," said the old man, as he shovelled the earth to either side, "Father Tom isn't like himself, at all, at all. He used to have pity, and the kind word for the poor, when they were turned out on the world to serve, without as much as a sheaf of straw to lie upon, or potatoes enough for the children to eat."

"Whisht, father, or the priest will hear ye," said the younger one, looking cautiously around.

"Sorrow bit o' me cares; if he does, it's thruth I'm telling.—You are not long in these parts, sir, av I may make so bowld?"

"No," said I, "I'm quite a stranger."

"Well, any how, ye may understand that this isn't a fine soil for a potato-garden; and yet, the devil a other poor Shaun had, since they turned him out on the road last Michaelmas-day, himself, and his wife, and the gossoon—the only one they had, too—with a fever and ague upon him. The poor child, however, didn't feel it long, for he died ten days after. Well, well! the ways of God there's no saying against. But sure, if the little boy didn't die, Shaun was off to America, for he tuk his passage, and got a seachest of a friend, and was all ready to go; but, you see, when the child, died he could not bring himself to leave the grave; and there he used to go and spend half of his days fixing it, and settling the sods about it, and wouldn't take a day's work from any of the neighbours; and at last he went off one night, and we never knew what was become of him till a pedlar brought word that he and Mary was living in the Cluan Beg, away from every body, without a friend to say 'God save you!'—It's deep enough now, Mickey—there's nobody will turn him out of this.—And so, sir, he might have lived for many a year; but when he heerd that the boys was up, and going to settle a reckoning with Mr. Tarleton——"

"Come you," cried the priest, who joined us at the moment, and from whose look I could perceive was evidently displeased at the old man's communicativeness—"Come you; the sooner you all get back the better. We must look after Mary, too; for God knows where she is wandering. And now let us put the poor boy in the earth."

With slow and sullen steps the old man entered the house, followed by the others. I did not accompany them, but stood beside the grave, my mind full of all I heard. In a few minutes they returned, carrying the coffin, one corner of which was borne by the priest himself. Their heads were pale and care-worn. They placed the body in the grave, and gazed down after it for some seconds. The priest spoke a few words, in a low, broken voice, the very sounds of which, though their meaning was unknown to me, sunk deep into my heart. He whispered for an instant to one of the young men, who went into the cabin, and speedily returned, carrying with him some of the clothes of the deceased, and the old carbine that lay beneath the bed.

"Throw them in the grave, Mickey—throw them in," said the priest. "Where's his coat?"

"It isn't there, sir," said the man. "That's every thing that has a mark of blood upon it."

"Give me that gun," cried the priest; and at the same moment he took the carbine by the end of the barrel, and by one stroke of his strong foot snapped it at the breech. "My curse be on you," said he, as he kicked the fragments into the grave; "there was peace and happiness in the land before men knew ye, and owned ye. Ah! Hugh," said ye hadn't griefs and trials, and sore ones, too, some of them; but, God help you, if ye think that an easy conscience and a happy home can be bought by murder." The old man started at the words, and as his dark brow loured, and his lip trembled, I drew near to the priest, fearful lest an attack might be made on him. "Ay, murder, boys—that's the word, and no less. Don't tell me about righting yourselves; and blood for blood, and all that. There's a curse upon the land where these things happen, and the earth is not lucky that is moistened with the blood of God's creatures."

"Cover him up—cover him up!" said the old man, shovelling in the earth, so as to drown the priest's words, "and let us be going. We ought to be back by six o'clock, unless," added he, with a sarcastic bitterness that made him look like a fiend—"unless your reverence is going to set the police on our track."

"God forgive you, Hugh, and turn your heart," said the old man, as he shook his outstretched hands at him. As he spoke these words he took me by the arm, and led me within the house. I could feel his hand tremble as it leaned upon me, and the big tears rolled down his cheeks in silence.

We sat down in the little cabin, but neither of us spoke. After some time we heard the noise of the cart-wheels, and the sound of voices, which grew fainter and fainter as they passed up the glen, and at length, all became still.

"And the poor wife," said I "what, think you, has become of her?"

"Gone home to her people, most likely," answered the priest. "Her misfortunes will make her a home in every cabin. None so poor, none so wretched as not to succour and shelter her. But let us hence."

We walked forth from the hovel, and the priest closing the door after him, fastened it with a padlock that he had found within, and then placing the key upon the door-sill, he turned to depart—but, suddenly stopping, he took my hand in both of his, and said, in a voice of touching earnestness:—

"This has been a sad scene. Would to God you had not witnessed it. Would to God, rather, that it might not have occurred. But promise me, on the faith of a man of honor, and the word of a gentleman, that what you have seen this night you reveal to no man, until I have passed away myself, and stand before that judgment to which we all are coming."

"I promise you faithfully," said I. "And now let us leave a spot that has thrown a gloom upon my heart, a life long will never obliterate."

MISCELLANEA.

INDIAN NEWS.

Akbbar Khan
Was a very bold man,
But when *put up* to Sale
They *knocked down* a bad lot;
And away he ran,
The bold Akbbar Khan,
To tell the tale, of the hammer of Sale.
And whether Akbbar Khan, or can Not.

Literary Gazette. TRUTHA.

High Life below Stairs.—A gentleman of fortune residing in the neighbourhood of Hampstead, and who for some time past has been sojourning at a distant part of the country, returned unexpectedly to his house at Hampstead on Thursday evening so'night, and on arriving at his residence was surprised at perceiving lights issuing from the windows of his best apartments, whilst shouts of merriment, mixed with the musical sounds of a harp and other instruments, broke from the interior of the mansion. Mr.——at first conjectured that he must have made a mistake, and that he had in a temporary absence of mind wandered to the residence of a neighbour. But no, to relieve his doubts, Sancho the yard dog came bounding towards him. He was at home, and feeling curious as to the cause of all this revelry, the house having been left solely to the care of the servants, he cautiously made his way into the premises through a back entrance, and succeeded in gaining a balcony extending round the windows of the first floor, whence he could command a view of the interior of the drawing room, when, to his surprise, he beheld a scene that completely bewildered him. A numerous party was assembled, dressed in every variety of costume, representing a motley crowd of Jews, Gipsies, Turks, sultanas, sailors, soldiers, &c., all commingled together in chaotic confusion, and playing off the most practical jokes imaginable on each other. On perceiving these strange visitors located within his habitation, the gentleman conceived that some friend or neighbour, had 'borrowed' his rooms on emergency for a fancy dress ball; and he was on the point of retiring from the spot to make inquiries of the servants, when lo, could he believe his eyesight? bedecked in the costume of a grand Turk, with a luxuriant display of beard, that might have excited the envy of a *bona fide* bashaw, forth stalked from amongst the crowd in the back drawing room no less a personage than Sam, his under footman, leading daintily by the 'blushing fingers' Sally and Susannah, the *bee des cusine* and *femme de mansion* of his establishment, both ladies attired after a fashion that would have puzzled the united conclave of antiquarian dames throughout the entire kingdom to have defined. The appearance of Sam and his smirking 'handmaids' at once elucidated the mystery. Mr.——sprang through the open window into the room, when a scene ensued that beggars description. The magic word "Master!" never produced greater consternation amongst a set of urchins engaged in the revel of a school-room riot, than did that exclamation from the united voices of Sam, Sally, and Susannah produce on the motley set assembled in the drawing-room aforesaid. 'Sauve qui pent' was the order of the night. A rush was made for the doors. The crowd, in their eagerness to escape, blocked up the head of the staircase, and the efforts of those in the rear, threw the foremost of the group off their legs. The mass gave way, and Jews, Gipsies, and Turks, sultanas, sailors, soldiers, 'cum multis aliis,' rolled headlong down the stairs, amidst the screams of the women and the frantic struggles of the men. The intruders were bundled out of the house 'sans ceremonie,' to seek their respective employmicils as best they might, and the servants em forthed in the establishment received notice to quit with.

Lamentable Catastrophe—Seven Lives Lost.—Sheerness was on Monday thrown into a state of excitement in consequence of the following melancholy and distressing accident. The steam packet Shearwater which arrived at Sheerness on Monday, for the purpose of getting a supply of provisions and stores, had occasion to send the captain's gig, with Mr. Thomas Corral, the surgeon, Lieut. Cudlip, and six men, to Chatham Dockyard for stores, and when they arrived at the point in Folly or Pincup Reach, a sudden squall ran the mainsheet of the lugsail through the man's hand who was attending to the sheet; the after-leech of the sail flew forward and fouled round the halyards and mast, by which the sail was thrown a-back, the boat capsized, and the six men and Mr. Corral, the surgeon, were unfortunately drowned. When the captain's gig capsized, Lieut Cudlip caught hold of the backboard, by which he kept himself afloat for nearly three-quarters of an hour, when he was rescued from death by the captain and crew of the steam-packet Queen Victoria, she then being on her passage from Rochester to Sheerness. Lieut. Cudlip, when picked up, was in a very exhausted state, but shortly after recovered himself. He was put to bed in the master's berth, and on the Queen Victoria's arrival at Sheerness he was taken on board the Shearwater.

Fashionable Intelligence.—The *Promenades de Noir* have commenced for the season in Lambeth Walk and the New Cut, where they will be continued every Saturday. There was an excellent show in both places of Congreve lights, children's chairs, and three-penny cinder shovels. The amusing process of selling spinach at half penny a lapful, is to be continued every Saturday until further notice. Giuseppe Rinaldi has left Town for Margate, with his hand organ. His suite included a monkey. Among the arrivals we have only to notice Frow Swindel (broom-girl), from Bavaria.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Coraljee Dorabjee.